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UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

BEFORE THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS
AND INTERFERENCES

Ex parte AMANDA ELIZABETH CHESSELL,
VERNON MAURICE GREEN,
and GRAHAM ALAN EVELEIGH

Appeal 2009-002903
Application 10/798,920¹
Technology Center 2100

Decided: March 10, 2010

Before LEE E. BARRETT, JOHN A. JEFFERY, and STEPHEN C. SIU,
Administrative Patent Judges.

BARRETT, *Administrative Patent Judge.*

DECISION ON APPEAL

This is a decision on appeal under 35 U.S.C. § 134(a) from the final rejection of claims 1-64. We have jurisdiction pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 6(b).

We reverse but enter a new ground of rejection.

¹ Filed March 11, 2004, titled "Profiling Data in a Data Store." The real party in interest is International Business Machines Corporation.

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

The invention

This invention relates to the generation of a profile of data in a data store and particularly to the use of a profile of data in a data store to identify situations where a selected set of data items does not exist in the data store.

Spec. 1, ll. 4-8.

Illustrative claim

Claim 1 is reproduced below for illustration:

1. A method for extracting data from a data store comprising a first set of one or more data items, the method comprising the steps of:

creating a selected set comprising a second set of one or more data items in accordance with a selection rule;

creating a profile of the data store, the profile comprising a profile rule defining a profile set, wherein the profile set comprises a third set of one or more data items in accordance with the profile rule;

responsive to a determination that an intersection of the selected set and the profile set is non-empty, extracting a fourth set of one or more data items from the data store in accordance with the selection rule; and

responsive to a determination that the intersection of the selected set and the profile set is empty, providing an indication that the data store does not include data items in the selected set.

The references

Kolovson	US 5,951,695	Sep. 14, 1999
Jiang	US 6,385,641 B1	May 7, 2002
Siefert	US 2002/0194179 A1	Dec. 19, 2002
Asherman	US 6,738,775 B2	May 18, 2004

(filed Nov. 29, 2000)

The objection and rejections

Claims 1 and 17 are objected to.

Claims 1, 8-13, 15, 17, 24-29, 31, 33, 40-45, 47, 49, 56-61, and 63 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by Siefert.²

Claims 2-7, 18-23, 34-39, and 50-55 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as unpatentable over Siefert and Asherman.

Claims 14, 30, 46, and 62 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as unpatentable over Siefert and Kolovson.

Claims 16, 32, 48, and 64 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as unpatentable over Siefert and Jiang.

OBJECTION

Technically, the Board does not have jurisdiction to review an "objection" under 35 U.S.C. § 132. The Board's jurisdiction is limited to those matters involving the rejection of claims. *In re Hengehold*, 440 F.2d 1395, 1404 (CCPA 1971). Nevertheless, the Examiner's objection here is

² The statement of the rejection only mentions claims 1, 17, 33, and 49. Final Office Action 2; Ans. 3. However, the discussion includes dependent claims 8-13, 15, 24-29, 31, 40-45, 47, 56-61, and 63 and it is assumed that these claims are rejected.

more like a rejection on the merits for indefiniteness under 35 U.S.C. § 112 ¶ 2 than an objection based on form. Accordingly, to advance the prosecution we address the merits of the objection.

The Examiner objects to claims 1 and 17 because they recite "a determination that the intersection of the selected set and the profile set is empty, providing an indication that the data store does not include data items in the selected set," which the Examiner considers improper "because if there is no result there would be no intersection." Final Office Action (FOA) 2; Ans. 3. The Examiner suggests "determining if the intersection exists instead of determining if the intersection is empty." FOA 2; Ans. 3.

Appellants argue that the Examiner errs in stating that there can be no intersection if there are no items in common. It is argued that in mathematics, an intersection can exist without elements in common, in which case the intersection is said to be empty or disjoint. Reply Br. 2-3.

We agree with Appellants. It is well known in discrete mathematics that an intersection between two sets can be "empty." That is, the unique set having no elements at all is called the "empty set." Two sets are said to be "disjoint" if they have no elements in common. Claim 1 recites "a determination that the intersection of the selected set and the profile set is empty" which plainly recites the empty set. The Examiner's objection to the claim language is in error.

ISSUES

Based on Appellants' arguments, the issues are:

(1) Does Seifert describe "creating a profile of the data store, the profile comprising a profile rule defining a profile set, wherein the profile set comprises a third set of one or more data items in accordance with the profile rule," as recited in independent claims 1 and 17 and similar limitations recited in independent claims 33 and 49?

(2) (a) Does Siefert describe "responsive to a determination that the intersection of the selected set and the profile set is empty, providing an indication that the data store does not include data items in the selected set," as recited in independent claims 1 and 17?

(2) (b) Does Seifert describe "determining if there is a non-empty intersection of the selected set and the profile set," as recited in independent claims 33 and 49? This limitation does not require providing an indication if the intersection with profile set is empty.

PRINCIPLES OF LAW

"Anticipation requires the presence in a single prior art disclosure of all elements of a claimed invention arranged as in the claim." *Connell v. Sears, Roebuck & Co.*, 722 F.2d 1542, 1548 (Fed. Cir. 1983).

FINDINGS OF FACT -- Siefert

Siefert describes a system for managing "resources." The resources include data, information, and knowledge, which can be computer-type data

or files, ¶ [0058], or other kinds of resources such as a book, a reel of movie film, and a physical object, ¶ [0065].

Resources are divided into two classes. One class is based on the fact that books, movies, and files contain information that can be transmitted over a data link once translated into the proper format. ¶ [0066]. The second class represents the tangible material objects, the books, movies, and physical objects themselves. ¶ [0067].

"Each RESOURCE has an associated PROFILE, which contains descriptive information about the RESOURCE." ¶ [0058]. Every resource, irrespective of its classification, is associated with a "profile." ¶ [0068]. A profile is analogous to physical cards in a card catalog.

Each profile contains important information about the resource, such as a description of the resource, where it is located, etc. ¶ [0114]. For example, each profile has a descriptive title. ¶ [0059]. Each profile is also assigned a category. ¶¶ [0073], [0124].

Users can search according to specific criteria, such as by titles, word or phrase, category, type of media, repositories, and systems. ¶¶ [0117], [0121]-[0127].

ANALYSIS

- (1) *"creating a profile of the data store, the profile comprising a profile rule defining a profile set, wherein the profile set comprises a third set of one or more data items in accordance with the profile rule"*

The Examiner refers to ¶ [0058] of Siefert and finds: "creating a profile of the data store" corresponds to creating the profile in Siefert; in "the profile comprising a profile rule defining a profile set," the "profile rule" corresponds to a "level of descriptiveness" in Siefert; and "a third set of one or more data items in accordance with the profile rule" corresponds to "placing words in the set that best describe a repository." FOA 3; Ans. 4.

Appellants argue that "*Seifert* does not describe a 'level of descriptiveness' of a profile anywhere or in any form" (Br. 12), and "*Siefert* only states that the profile contains a description of the resource" (Br. 13). It is argued that "if *Seifert* did teach a 'level of descriptiveness,' this feature is not equivalent to a 'profile rule,' as claimed and is not equivalent to a 'profile set,' as claimed." Br. 13. Appellants also argue that "*Seifert's* description also does not describe a 'profile set,' which is a term well-defined in the specification and understood by those of ordinary skill in the art." Br. 13.

While Siefert uses the term "profile," it does not mean the same thing as in the claims. The claims require "a profile of the data store," whereas Siefert's profile is a profile of a resource, i.e., of a single data item in the data store. The claims require a "profile rule defining a profile set." The "profile rule" is defined in the Specification as "a logical rule which specifies the data items in the data store." Spec. 7, ll. 22-23. The "profile set" is the set

of data items in the data store that satisfies the rule. Siefert does not profile the items in the data store, but only describes individual resources. There is no "profile rule" that is a logical rule describing data items in the data store. We agree with Appellants that a description of a resource is not a rule.

The ordinary definition of a "rule" is a prescribed operation or method of procedure; thus, a description is not a rule. Furthermore, the description of a resource in a profile (which the Examiner considers to be a profile rule) does not meet the limitation of "defining a profile set, wherein the profile set comprises a third set of one or more data items in accordance with the profile rule" because the description applies only to a single resource (data item) and is incapable of "defining a profile set . . . of one or more data items in accordance with the profile rule." We understand that claims can often be reasonably interpreted in a way that an applicant did not intend, but the Examiner has not provided a claim interpretation that would explain away the discrepancies between the claims and the description in Siefert.

Appellants have shown error in the Examiner's finding.

(2)(a) *"responsive to a determination that the intersection of the selected set and the profile set is empty, providing an indication that the data store does not include data items in the selected set"*

The Examiner finds that "responsive to a determination that the intersection of the selected set and the profile set is empty, providing an indication that the data store does not include data items in the selected set" is taught by Siefert because "if there is no intersection, there is no match to the searching criteria (set established based in the selection rule)." FOA 3.

Appellants argue that this statement has no basis in *Siefert*. Br. 13. It is argued that *Siefert* does not teach determining whether an intersection of sets is empty and "[t]herefore, regardless of how broadly the Examiner interprets the word 'indication,' *Siefert* does not teach providing an indication, as claimed, because the claimed indication is responsive to the determination of the intersection of the claimed sets." Reply Br. 6.

As explained in section (1), *Siefert* does not describe "creating a profile of the data store, the profile comprising a profile rule defining a profile set, wherein the profile set comprises a third set of one or more data items in accordance with the profile rule." Since *Siefert* does not create a "profile set" it cannot determine an intersection between the selected set and the profile set. The "selected set" in *Siefert* is the set of all possible data items which satisfy a selection rule, e.g., a search criterion. However, there is no determination of an intersection of the selected set with a profile set because there is no profile set. The Examiner appears to say that if there are no results from the search based on the selection rule, there must have been no intersection between the selected set and the profile set. This ignores the claim language which positively recites an "intersection" operation between the selected set and the profile set. The fact that the end result might be the same (no data items returned) does not mean that the operation took place. Finally, since there is no "determination that the intersection of the selected set and the profile set is empty" in *Siefert*, there can be no "providing an indication" responsive to the determination.

Appellants have shown error in the Examiner's finding.

Appeal 2009-002903
Application 10/798,920

(2)(b) *"determining if there is a non-empty intersection of the selected set and the profile set"*

As discussed in section (2)(a), Siefert does not perform an intersection between a selected set and a profile set since there is no profile set.

Although claims 33 and 49 do not require the additional step of "providing an indication" if the intersection is empty as in claims, there must still be an intersection determination, which is not found in Siefert.

Appellants have shown error in the Examiner's finding.

CONCLUSION

Appellants have shown two errors with respect to the anticipation rejection of each of the independent claims. The Examiner does not rely on the additional references for the limitations of the independent claims. Accordingly, the rejections of claims 1-64 are reversed.

NEW GROUND OF REJECTION

Claims 1, 17, 33, and 49 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) or, in the alternative, under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over *Dialog Pocket Guide* (2001) ("Dialog") (copy attached). We leave it to the Examiner to consider the patentability of the dependent claims.

Claim 1 is considered representative. Claim 1 does not appear to distinguish over well known database searching as evidenced, for example,

by Dialog.³ Dialog describes that the logical search operator AND performs an intersection between the results from two search terms. Page 4. A "selection rule" is a logical rule which describes the data items in the data store and can be a term, a term with proximity operators, terms with indexes, range searching, numeric searching, etc. (e.g., pages 3-11) that produces a "selected set." As a matter of claim interpretation, we conclude that a "profile rule" can be the same thing as a selection rule because it is also a logical rule that describes a set of items, a "profile set," from the data store. The claims do not recite how or when or by whom the profile rule is created so as to distinguish over a selection rule.

Consider the simple example on page 45. The limitation of "creating a selected set comprising a second set of one or more data items in accordance with a selection rule" reads on a level S1 search for the terms "disposable" adjacent to "diaper" which results in a selected set of 3,070 data items. The limitation "creating a profile of the data store, the profile comprising a profile rule defining a profile set, wherein the profile set comprises a third set of one or more data items in accordance with the profile rule" reads on a level S2 search for "market" within two words of "share" which results in profile set of 143,005 data items. The limitation "responsive to a determination that an intersection of the selected set and the profile set is non-empty, extracting a fourth set of one or more data items from the data store in accordance with the selection rule" reads on the

³ The USPTO's EAST search system is similar but we do not have access to that documentation with the relevant dates.

intersection (AND operation) between level S1 and level S2 searches showing a non-empty set of 420 data items. The limitation "responsive to a determination that the intersection of the selected set and the profile set is empty, providing an indication that the data store does not include data items in the selected set" reads on the intersection (AND operation) between level S1 and level S2 searches where there are no items in common: that is, if S1 AND S2 is zero (not shown, but clearly possible with different data), there is an indication that the data store does not include items in common. Of course, the S1 search could correspond to a profile rule and the S2 search could correspond to a selection rule, instead of vice versa.

CONCLUSION

The rejections of claims 1-64 are reversed.

A new ground of rejection is entered as to claims 1, 17, 33, and 49.

This decision contains new grounds of rejection pursuant to 37 C.F.R. § 41.50(b). 37 C.F.R. § 41.50(b) provides that "[a] new ground of rejection pursuant to this paragraph shall not be considered final for judicial review."

37 C.F.R. § 41.50(b) also provides that the appellant, **WITHIN TWO MONTHS FROM THE DATE OF THE DECISION**, must exercise one of the following two options with respect to the new ground of rejection to avoid termination of the appeal as to the rejected claims:

(1) *Reopen prosecution*. Submit an appropriate amendment of the claims so rejected or new evidence relating to the claims so rejected, or both, and have the matter reconsidered by the examiner, in which event the proceeding will be remanded to the examiner. . . .

Appeal 2009-002903
Application 10/798,920

(2) *Request rehearing*. Request that the proceeding be reheard under § 41.52 by the Board upon the same record. . . .

Requests for extensions of time are governed by 37 C.F.R. § 1.136(b).
See 37 C.F.R. § 41.50(f).

REVERSED -- 37 C.F.R. § 41.50(b)

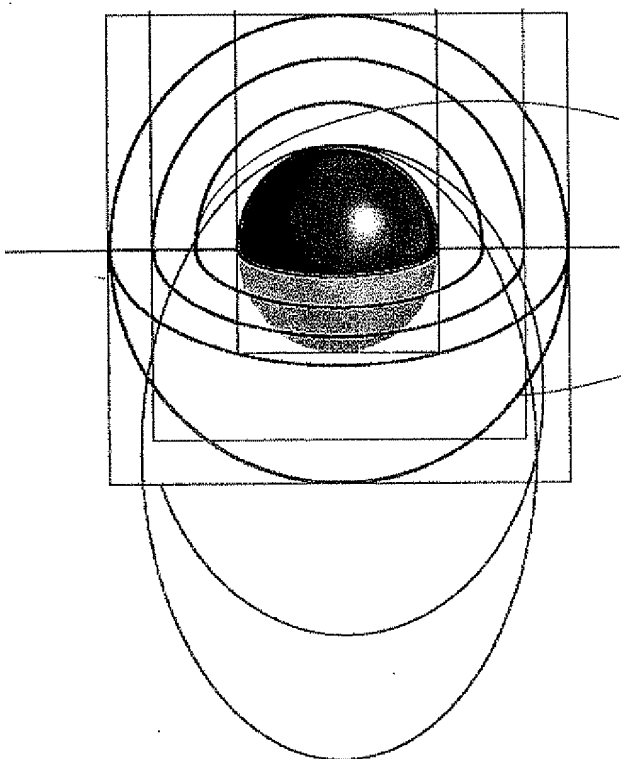
Attachment: *Dialog Pocket Guide* (2001)

rwk

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Dialog

Pocket Guide

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Table of Contents

Introduction.....	1
Contacting Dialog.....	2
Basic Search Commands.....	3
Multiple Command Stacking.....	4
Operators.....	4
Logical Operators.....	4
Proximity Operators.....	5
Order of Execution.....	5
System Features.....	6
Truncation.....	6
Stop Words.....	6
Reserved Words and Symbols.....	7
Basic Index Searching.....	7
Additional Index Searching.....	8
CURRENT.....	9
Range Searching.....	9
Numeric Searching.....	10
Limit Suffixes.....	11
SearchSaves.....	10
Online Thesauri and EXPLODE (!).....	13
Special Commands.....	14
TARGET Command.....	14
SORT Command.....	17
RANK and VIEW Commands.....	17
MAP Command.....	21
KEEP Command.....	24
ORDER Command with DIALORDER®.....	24
OneSearch®.....	27
FROM Option.....	28
ADD and REPEAT Commands.....	29
Duplicate Detection.....	30
Patent Duplicate Identification (IDPAT).....	31
Output Commands and Options.....	34
REPORT Command.....	35
Special PRINT Options.....	36
PRINT TTITLE.....	36
PRINT PRO.....	36
PRINT LABELS.....	36
PORTRAIT and SOLO Options.....	36
PRINT QUERY.....	37
SEND.....	37
Predefined Formats.....	38

KWIC.....	38
TAG Format	38
User-Defined Formats	38
Alternate Addressing and Electronic Delivery System	39
Create an Alternate Address	39
PRINT VIA (EMAIL, FAX, etc.)	40
Dialog ERA SM (Electronic Redistribution and Archiving) Service	41
Tracking Records After the Initial Search	42
Dialog Alert SM Service	43
Creating a Dialog Alert Profile	43
Dialog Interactive Alerts SM	46
Database Finding Tools	46
DIALINDEX [®]	46
DIALINDEX [®] SuperCategories	48
DIALINDEX [®] /OneSearch [®] Subject Categories	48
Dialog Finder Files	49
Dialog Company Name Finder TM	49
Dialog Journal Name Finder TM	49
Dialog Product Code Finder TM	50
SET Commands	52
SHOW Command	55
PROFILE Feature	56
Online Editor	57
Document Delivery Services	60
Dialog SourceOne SM	60
DIALORDER [®]	60
Search Assistance	61
Account Administration and Pricing	62
Training Options	62
ONTAP [®] Databases	62
Connecting to Dialog	63
DialogLink [®]	63
Internet Access	63
Telnet	63
Software Settings for Modem Access	64
MCI [®] WorldCom PDN Access	64
SprintNet [®] Access	65
Troubleshooting	66
Correcting and Interrupting	66
System Messages	66
Dialog System Capacities	68
Index	72

Introduction

The revised *Dialog[®] Pocket Guide* provides a brief summary of the most common Dialog commands and features encountered by users of:

- Dialog[®] Classic
- DialogClassic WebTM
- DialogWebTM - Command Interface
- Dialog[®] Intranet Toolkit Custom Search Form Tool
- DialogLink[®] for Windows[®]

The Pocket Guide is intended as a quick reference resource. For more extensive explanations and examples of Dialog commands, refer to *Successful Searching on Dialog* online in HTML and PDF formats at: <http://library.dialog.com/> success. For tools to learn how to use Dialog, refer to the Training Center for more details on class offerings, online courses, and other training options (<http://training.dialog.com>).

Dialog offers many other products and services for professional knowledge workers. DataStarTM, Profound[®], and TradStarTM Web are complementary online services that Dialog users may wish to learn more about. Descriptions can be found online at: <http://products.dialog.com>, or contact Dialog by telephone or e-mail (see page 2).


New Dialog searchers are especially encouraged to review the Dialog *New Users Guide* (http://library.dialog.com/new_users) for information on administrative matters (invoicing, pricing, etc.), training options, and technical topics.

How to Use this Guide

The arrangement of topics in the *Pocket Guide* is by sequence of likely usage. Basic search commands (BEGIN, SELECT, etc.) are followed by options for search precision (indexing features, limits, etc.) and data manipulation (SORT, RANK, etc.). OneSearch[®] and output commands are covered in separate sections, as are Alert options and online finding tools. The last sections are devoted to customization options (SET/SHOW and creating an account Profile). Lastly, resources for getting additional help are described.

All descriptions of commands and features are for Dialog Classic. Only essential information is provided. Many sections will include a hyperlink reference to the appropriate section of *Successful Searching on Dialog*. These

are "active" or "live" links in the hypertext (web) and Adobe® Acrobat® (PDF) versions of the *Pocket Guide* to make getting further details easier.

Some commands may perform slightly differently on DialogWeb than on Dialog Classic. Where this is the case, the symbol  will appear in the text with an explanation of the difference.

Contacting Dialog

Your feedback is valuable to us. Let us know how we can improve this guide or any of our services to you.

Dialog operates out of 39 countries across the globe. To contact the office nearest you, consult the list at: <http://www.dialog.com/info/contacts/> or telephone or send e-mail:


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Basic Search Commands

Entering Commands/Command Prompt

Commands are used to activate most search and output functions of the Dialog system. Commands are entered in at the system prompt, a question mark: "?". The question mark prompt will not display while a previously entered command is executing.

 The command prompt for DialogWeb appears as a fill-in-the-blank box.

Command 

Frequently Used Commands (See also *Dialog System Capabilities*, p. 68)

Command (and Abbreviation)	Example	Function
BEGIN	BEGIN 10 B 50,53 B NURSING B FIRST,47,148	Connects to specified database(s) or OneSearch/DIALOGEX category. A new BEGIN command erases all previous sets.
BEGIN ⁿ CURRENT	BEGIN PAPERSCA CURRENT	Allows you to restrict your search to only the most current information available. CURRENT is especially useful when searching large archival or full-text files.
EXPAND E	EXPAND ART E AU=ADAMS, A E CO=MICROSOFT E (ART THERAPY) E E4	Displays the portion of the database index in which the term appears. Can be used with words or prefix codes and with E numbers for databases with an online thesaurus. Enter PAGE (or P) to view next screen of EXPAND display; enter PAGE- (or P-) for previous screen. In Dialog Classic, 12 entries from the index are displayed.
SELECT S	SELECT JURY S AU=WOLFE, V? S CABLE/ET,DE S S3 and DANCE S S12/2000 S S1:S4 S E3:E5	Creates a set of records that contains the specified term(s). Can be used with words, prefix, or suffix codes, E numbers, or set numbers. Multiple terms can be entered with logical or proximity operators. When SELECT is used, only a single set number is assigned. There is a 240-character limit for each search statement.
SELECT STEPS SS	SS CALIFORNIA (2N)FLOOD? SS SONY(W)VCR SS E3:E5 or E12	Creates a set for each search term or each single E number, as well as a final set of records that contain the specified terms. There is a 240-character limit for each search statement.

Command	Example	Function
FIND F	F PRESIDENT JOHN ADAMS F EAST(W) EDEN	Retrieves the same results as SELECT PRESIDENT(W)MILLARD(W)FILMORE. Must include proximity operator to search stop word to retrieve EAST OF EDEN.
DISPLAY SETS DS	DS DS S10:S12	Displays a list of all sets formed since the last BEGIN command. A range of sets can be specified.
LOGOFF LOGOFF HOLD		Disconnects from Dialog and displays a cost estimate.
Also: DISC, LOG, LOGOUT, OFF, BYE, QUIT, or STOP (the HOLD option can also be used, e.g., LOG HOLD)		LOGOFF is a click-button option on the DialogWeb menu bar. LOGOFF HOLD disconnects from Dialog, but also holds existing sets for 30 minutes to allow you to reconnect and continue your search.
Note: When reconnecting after a LOGOFF HOLD, use DS to display current sets. BEGIN will erase current sets.		Continue your DialogWeb session after entering LOGOFF HOLD by entering any Dialog command.
HELP HELP HELP or ?HELP HELP SELECT or ?SELECT HELP FIELDS or ?FIELDS HELP ALERT or ?ALERT		Online help is available at any time during your search by using the HELP command followed by the topic. For example, HELP PRINT displays a help message explaining the use of the PRINT command. A ? may be entered in lieu of HELP. See page 61 for more on getting help online.

Multiple Command Stacking

You can stack multiple commands on a single line by separating them with semicolons, e.g., BEGIN 630; SELECT SPACE(W)SHUTTLE; TYPE S1/3/1.

The multiple command stacking feature is not available when using DIALINDEX (File 411) on DialogWeb.

Operators

Logical Operators

OR retrieves all records that contain at least one of the search terms.



A OR B

AND retrieves all records that contain all of the search terms.



A AND B

NOT eliminates records that include a search term or group of search terms.



A NOT B

Note: Always enter a space on both sides of a logical operator. **Caution:** Use the NOT operator carefully. You may unintentionally eliminate relevant records.

Proximity Operators

Symbol	Example	Function
(W) 0	S SOLAR(W)ENERGY S PAGO(P)PAGO	Requests that terms be adjacent to each other and in the order specified. Can also be used to retrieve identical terms. Note: A pair of empty parentheses is interpreted as (W).
(nW)	S SOLAR(3W)ENERGY	Requests that terms be within n words of each other and in the order specified.
(N)	S AIR(N)POLLUT? S JOHNSON(N)JOHNSON	Requests that terms be adjacent but in any order. Can also be used to retrieve identical terms.
(nN)	S SHARE(3N)MARKET S SMOG(2N)AIR(5N) QUAL?	Requests that terms appear within a specified "window," in any order. For example, SELECT A(2N)B(5N) C retrieves records in which terms A, B, and C appear within a 10-word window of each other (i.e., 3 terms and 7 intervening words = 10-word window).
(S)	S SOLAR(S)HEAT	Requests that terms be in the same subfield unit as defined by the database. In full-text files, requests that terms be in the same paragraph.
(L)	S SOLAR(L)ENERGY	Requests that terms be in the same descriptor unit as defined by the database (i.e., heading-subheading entries, such as ENERGY-SOLAR).
(F)	S SOLAR(F)CELL?	Requests that terms be in the same field as defined by the database.
(T)	S BUTYL(T)AMINE	In chemistry databases, specifies what two chemical segments must be present in the same term. (T) is more restrictive than (W) and (N) operators which may retrieve segments appearing adjacent to one another. For example, SELECT BUTYL(W)AMINE retrieves DIBUTYLAMINE, but not TRIISOBUTYL DIALKYLAMINE.

Note: NOT proximity is also available, e.g.,
SELECT ECONOMIC (NOT W) RECOVERY.

Order of Execution

Parentetical Phrase
(W), (N), (S), (L), (F) or (T)
NOT
AND
OR

Note: Using parentheses allows you to specify a different order of execution, e.g.,
SELECT (SOLAR OR SUN) AND (ENERGY OR HEAT). Terms within parentheses are
executed first.

System Features

Truncation

Truncation is used to permit variations in word length or spelling.

Type of Truncation	Symbol Used	Example
Open: any number of characters following stem.	?	S EMPLOY? Retrieves EMPLOY, EMPLOYMENT, EMPLOYER, etc. S AU=ROSS E? retrieves ROSS, ERIC, ROSS, ELLEN S., etc.
Restricted: maximum of one additional character following stem.	? ?	S CAT? ? retrieves CAT, CATS, etc. (but not CATALOG). S HOUSE? ? retrieves HOUSE, HOUSES, HOUSED, etc. (but not HOUSEHOLD).
Restricted: maximum number of additional characters equal to number of question marks.	? ?	S COMPUT? ? Retrieves COMPUTE, COMPUTER, COMPUTED, etc., (but not COMPUTATION). S PLANT? ? ? retrieves PLANT, PLANTS, PLANTING, etc. (but not PLANTATION).
Internal: allows character replaced by question mark to vary; one character replacement per question mark.	?	S WOM?N retrieves WOMAN, WOMEN, WOMYN. S ORGANI?ATION? retrieves ORGANISATION, ORGANIZATION, ORGANISATIONS, ORGANIZATIONAL, etc.

Note: Truncation for the beginning of words is available only in TRADEMARKSCAN® databases in the TR= field.

Stop Words

In most databases, the following words cannot be SELECTed as search terms; the computer will retrieve a set with zero results. Replace stop words with proximity operators, e.g., SELECT GONE(2W)WIND.

AN FOR THE
AND FROM TO
BY OF WITH

Reserved Words and Symbols

The following words and symbols are reserved for Dialog commands and features; therefore, they must be enclosed in quotation marks (" ") whenever they are SELECTed as search terms, e.g., SELECT "NOT" (1W)PROFIT, SELECT "R2"(W)D2, or SELECT "IBM SYSTEM/36"/DE.

Words

Symbols

AND OR E1,E2, etc. = (equals sign) : (colon)
FILES SELECT R1,R2,etc. * (asterisk) / (slash)
FROM STEPS S1,S1,etc. + (plus sign) >< (open arrow)
NOT

Basic Index Searching

The Basic Index is an every-word index to selected parts of the record, with stop words omitted (see p. 6). Suffix codes are used to restrict retrieval to Basic Index fields. The general format for using suffix codes is shown below:

SELECT <term>/xx,xx... where xx is a Basic Index field code(s)

Specific fields and codes vary according to the database; refer to the database Bluesheet (also available online in File 415 or on our Web site) or enter HELP FIELD n online (where n is the database number).

Some examples of restricting searches to Basic Index fields are shown below.

SELECT BUDGET?T1 Terms searched in the Title (/T) field only.
S FORD(W)MOTOR?CO Terms searched in the Company Name (/CO) field only.
S (DOG OR DOGS)/DE.ID Terms searched in either the Descriptor (/DE) or Identifier (/ID) field.
S S12/TL,LP Restricts set S12 to either the Title (/T) or Lead Paragraph (/LP) field.

Caution: If a suffix code is applied to a set number that refers to a set created with the AND or NOT logical operator, the suffix will apply to at least one, but not necessarily all, of the terms in the set.

Note: If a suffix selected is not available in the database(s) you are searching, the search term(s) will be searched throughout the entire Basic Index.

DialogWeb users can click on the topic help button labeled **SEARCH** that appears on the Search History screen.

Additional Index Searching

The Additional Indexes include every field that is indexed using prefix codes. From one to seven prefix codes can be searched with one command (e.g., `SELECT RO,ON,CO=COCA COLA`). The general format for searching the Additional Indexes is shown below:

```
SELECT XX=<term>
           where xx is the field prefix code as defined on the database
           Bluesheet.
```

Specific fields and codes vary according to the database; refer to the database Bluesheet (also available online in File 415 or on our Web site at <http://library.dialog.com/bluesheets>) or enter `HELP FIELD` n online (where n is the database number). Some common Additional Index fields and codes include the following:

Prefix Code	Field Name	Example
AU=	Author	<code>SELECT AU=JOHNSON, R?</code>
CO=	Company Name	<code>S CO=FORD MOTOR?</code>
CS=	Corporate Source	<code>S CS=(HARVARD AND MEDICINE)</code>
DT=	Document Type	<code>S DT=REVIEW</code>
JN=	Journal Name	<code>S JN=NEW YORK TIMES</code>
LA=	Language	<code>S LA=FRENCH</code>
PD=	Publication Date	<code>S PD=20010115 (see note below)</code>
PY=	Publication Year	<code>S PY=2001</code>
SA=	Sales	<code>S SA=5M</code>
UD=	Update	<code>S UD=9999</code>

Note: The format for the Publication Date field is usually `YYYYMMDD`, where `YYYY` represents the year, `MM` the month, and `DD` the day. `EXPAND PD=` to see the index.

The database Bluesheet indicates whether a field is phrase indexed (i.e., the complete phrase is indexed following the prefix code) or word indexed (i.e., individual words are indexed and searchable with logical and proximity operators), or both.

Notes:

- When word-indexed terms are searched using a prefix code, the terms must be enclosed in parentheses (see `CS=` in chart).
- If a prefix is not supported in a database, the result will be 0 (zero) postings.

• DialogWeb users can click on the topic help button labeled **TOPICS** that appears on the Search History screen.

CURRENT

`CURRENT` is used to narrow your search to records from the most current year(s) within a file. Include `CURRENT` with a `BEGIN` command when searching a single file, multiple files, or any of the `PAPERS` categories. For example, `BEGIN 16, PAPERSCA CURRENT` retrieves records added to these files during the current calendar year plus one year back (i.e., results within the last 1-2 years).

Other CURRENT options for broader applications:

```
CURRENT or CURRENT1 = current year + 1 back year
CURRENT2             = current year + 2 back years
CURRENT3             = current year + 3 back years
CURRENT4             = current year + 4 back years
CURRENT5             = current year + 5 back years
```

Enter `SHOW CURRENT` to verify if the `CURRENT` feature is operating. To cancel the `CURRENT` feature, enter `CURRENT CANCEL`.

Note: If `CURRENT` is not available in one or more of the files you are searching, the entire file(s) will be searched.

DIALINDEX®. The `CURRENT` option is not available as a search option with the `SF (SET FILES)` command in `DIALINDEX`. It is, however, available as an option when you exit `DIALINDEX` and `BEGIN` new files. (For example, `BEGIN HITS CURRENT` or `BEGIN Nn:Nn CURRENT` from a ranked files (RF) command list.) See pages 27 and 46 for more information on `OneSearch`. And `DIALINDEX`.

Range Searching

A colon (:) is used to indicate a range of sequential entries to be retrieved in a logical OR relationship. Several examples are shown below:

```
SELECT SC=4021:4036      Retrieves records with SIC codes 4021 through
                           4036.
SELECT PD=20010115:20010131  Retrieves records with publication dates
                           between, and including, 1/15/01 and 1/31/01.
SELECT PY=1999:2001        Retrieves records with publication years 1999
                           through 2001.
```

Note: When using an `EXPAND` command, it is important to `SELECT` a range of E numbers using a colon so that terms are saved as actual terms, e.g., `SELECT E3:E12`.

Numeric Searching

The following relational operators are available for searching numeric ranges:

=	equal to	>	greater than
<	less than	>=	greater than or equal to
>=	less than or equal to		

Search Examples:

```
SELECT SA>=100,000      Retrieves sales greater than or equal to 100,000.
SELECT SA>=100000       Retrieves sales greater than or equal to 100,000.
SELECT SA>=100K         Retrieves number of employees less than 100 (does not
                          include 100).
SELECT EM<100           Retrieves number of employees equal to or greater than
                          100, but less than 500 (does not include 500).
```

Number values can also be represented using the following abbreviations:

K	thousand	e.g.,	SELECT EM>=1K
M	million	e.g.,	SELECT TA=10M:500M
B	billion	e.g.,	SELECT SA>=15B
T	trillion	e.g.,	SELECT TA=1T
%	percent	e.g.,	SELECT PS=4% (equivalent to SELECT PS=0.04)

Exponential notation can also be used. For example, the following are equivalent:

```
SELECT EV=8E-2      SELECT SM="SE+3"
or
SELECT EV=0.08      SELECT SM=5E3
or
SELECT SM=5000
```

Note: In many databases, numeric values are rounded down to the two left-most significant digits. For example, sales of \$256,000,000 are indexed as SA=250,000,000. Check the database Bluesheet for details.

Limit Suffixes

Limit suffixes are used in SELECT statements to restrict search terms or sets to given criteria.

Limit suffixes vary by database; check the database Bluesheet, or enter HELP LIMIT n (where n is the number for the database) for a list of available suffixes. The following are several common limit suffixes:


Limit Restriction	Qualifier	Example
English-language documents	/ENG	SELECT URBAN(S)CRIME?/ENG
Major descriptor	/MAJ	S ART THERAPY/MAJ
Patents	/PAT	S TRANSISTOR?/PAT
Human subject	/HUMAN	S STEROIDS/HUMAN
Accession number range	/nnnnn-nnnnn	S S12/9289234-9467934
Publication Year	/yyyy	S MOTOROLA/2001
	/yyyy:yyyy	S S2/1999-2001

You can also specify multiple limits, e.g., SELECT TRANSISTOR?/ENG,PAT. In this case the limit restrictions require that the records must be in English and a patent.

The LIMITALL command can be used to restrict all subsequent sets to given criteria.

LIMITALL/SN	Restricts subsequent sets to content of limiting set.
LIMITALL/ENG	Restricts subsequent sets to English-language documents.
LIMITALL CANCEL	Cancels LIMITALL restrictions.

Note: All LIMIT commands are erased upon a LOGOFF or BEGIN command.

DialogWeb users can click on the topic help button labeled  that appears on the Search History screen.

SearchSaves

You can save your strategy and execute it later by storing a temporary or permanent SearchSave. A temporary SearchSave is stored by entering the command SAVE TEMP and is stored for seven days at no cost. After seven days, the Dialog system automatically deletes the temporary SearchSave. A permanent SearchSave is stored by entering the SAVE command and is stored until you RELEASE it. (There is a small monthly fee for storing permanent SearchSaves; check the current *Dialog Price List* at http://products.dialog.com/products/dialog/dial_pricing.htm)

Command	Description
SAVE SAVE <name>	Stores the entire search strategy entered since the last BEGIN command. It is recommended that you name the saved search with a 1-6 character name (e.g., SAVE SMITH); use a 1-3 character name if saving a search in multiple files from OneSearch. If no name is given, a serial number is assigned. The saved file name or number begins with the letter S (for example, SASMITH, SD002). <i>Note:</i> A saved strategy is stored permanently until you RELEASE it (e.g., RELEASE SASMITH).
SAVE TEMP SAVE TEMP <name>	Saves temporarily the entire search strategy since the last BEGIN command. The saved search is stored for seven days at no cost and is automatically deleted by the system at that time. Naming the saved search with a 1-6 character name is recommended (e.g., SAVE TEMP JONES). If no name is given, a serial number is assigned. The temporarily saved file name or number begins with the letter T (for example, TA003, TDIONES). <i>Note:</i> To extend the seven day temporary storage limit, re-execute the saved search and re-issue the SAVE TEMP command.

Note: The second letter in a SearchSave name or number (i.e., A, B, or D) indicates the Dialog computer that was used when the SearchSave was created.

Once your strategy is saved with the SAVE, SAVE TEMP, or the MAP command, it can later be EXECUTED in the desired database. (See page 21 for more information on the MAP command.)

Command	Description
EXECUTE STEPS Snnnn EXS Tnnnn EXS	Executes search strategy by name or number (Snnnn). Assigns a set number for each search statement. EXS entered alone defaults to executing the most recently created SearchSave of the current search session.
<i>Example:</i> EXS TA001	
EXECUTE Snnnn EX Snnnn	Executes search strategy by name or number (Snnnn). Only a final set number is assigned. EX entered alone defaults to executing the most recently created SearchSave of the current search session. EX also creates one set when executing a MAPed strategy.
EXS Snnnn/x-y <i>Example:</i> EXS SB034/1-4	Executes search strategy by name or number (Snnnn) from command line x to command line y only. Use when you want to execute only part of a SearchSave. <i>Note:</i> Executes specified command lines, not set numbers; enter RECALL Snnnn to verify lines. DO NOT include command lines where set numbers were used as part of the search strategy.

Command	Description
EXS Tnnnn/USER xxxxxx EXS Tnnnn/x-y/USER xxxxxx	Executes search strategy by name or number (Tnnnn) that was created by Dialog user XXXXX. <i>Note:</i> You must enter the word USER after the slash mark, e.g., EXS TA033/USER 012345.
RECALL SAVE RECALL SAVES	Displays names and serial numbers of all permanent SearchSaves (those stored with the SAVE or MAP command), dates entered, and number of command lines.
RECALL TEMP RECALL TEMPS	Displays serial numbers and names of all temporary SearchSaves (those stored with the SAVE TEMP command), dates entered, and number of command lines.
RECALL Snnnn <i>Examples:</i> RECALL SADEPTA RECALL TA005	Recalls specific SearchSave by name or number (Snnnn or Tnnnn). Displays all commands and comment lines, without executing the search strategy.
RELEASE Snnnn <i>Example:</i> RELEASE SB003 RELEASE TA001	Releases SearchSave by name or number (Snnnn or Tnnnn) from the system. Once released, the SearchSave cannot be RECALLED or EXECUTED.
*<comment> <i>Example:</i> *Search for RJF	Stores an informative comment line in your SearchSave by entering an asterisk in place of a command, followed by a comment line of up to 240 characters. The comment line will be stored in the SearchSave and will display in a RECALL of the strategy.

Quick Tip: Permanent and temporary SearchSaves can be created in any database. You may want to enter your strategy and SAVE or SAVE TEMP it in one of the free Dialog databases, then execute it later in other files. The RECALL and RELEASE commands can also be entered from any database. The free databases are Chronology Newsletter (file 410) and Dialog Bitesheets (file 415).

Online Thesauri & EXPLODE (!)

Several Dialog databases include a thesaurus—a dictionary of subject headings—as part of the online file. To view an online thesaurus, enter the EXPAND command followed by a search term. If thesaurus terms are available in the database, an extra column will appear in the EXPAND display. This extra column is labeled RT (for Related Terms). Thesaurus terms in the EXPAND display will have a number in the RT column that indicates the number of related terms that are available.

The EXPLODE feature works in files that have an online thesaurus with narrower terms. Appending the EXPLODE operator (!), an exclamation point, to a valid thesaurus term will result in retrieval of narrower terms. For example, the statement SELECT DEMENTIA! in MEDLINE® will retrieve narrower (i.e., more specific terms) such as ALZHEIMER DISEASE, CREUTZFELDT-JAKOB SYNDROME, etc. Whether narrower terms include only the next level or all lower levels depends on the database. Enter HELP THESAURI online for a list of databases with thesauri; HELP EXPLODE for more information on the EXPLODE feature.

Special Commands

TARGET Command (See also *Dialog System Capabilities*, p. 71)

The TARGET command allows you to search the Dialog system without knowing the Dialog command language or using Boolean operators. TARGET uses relevance ranking to automatically evaluate your search terms to select the most relevant records. It is especially useful in full-text databases. The CURRENT option (current year plus one) is automatically active after entering TARGET. This can be changed through the Customize Display screen. For additional information on Dialog TARGET, refer to *Successful Searching on Dialog* (<http://library.dialog.com/success/target.html>).

A menu and command method of TARGET searching are available; both are discussed below:

Prompted Menu-Mode TARGET

1. BEGIN in the database(s) of your choice.
2. At the system prompt, type TARGET.
3. Enter your search terms as prompted by the system.

The first prompt discusses how you can enter your search terms:

- A single line of terms can be entered separated by spaces. Up to 25 terms can be entered; punctuation counts as a term (truncation does not); therefore, the entry (DOG CANINE) counts as four terms due to the opening and closing parentheses. Choose the key terms associated with your search topic. *Note:* If terms are required to be in every record, they should be flagged (see below).
- A phrase can be entered by placing it in single quotes.
- Like terms or synonyms can be searched by placing them within parentheses.
- Truncate where appropriate. Add the ? to a term to retrieve various word endings.

- If it is important for a term(s) to be included in each retrieved record, enter an * (asterisk) preceding that term(s). Any or all terms can be "flagged."

Command TARGET

1. BEGIN the database(s) of your choice.
2. Enter TARGET with the search terms listed on the same command line. You can enter your search terms in any of the methods listed under the prompted version; the 25-term limitation mentioned above also applies to command searching. For example, enter TARGET *'PLASTIC SURGERY' TEENAGE? To search for TEENAGER or TEENAGERS with the phrase PLASTIC SURGERY, which is critical and must be found in every record.

Using command TARGET creates a numbered set, which includes up to 50 records. Records found in TARGET sets can be TYPED, DISPLAYed, or PRINTed. You cannot use a set created with TARGET with other Dialog commands, such as RANK, SORT, or RD, unless you first SELECT the TARGET set to create a new set.

SET TARGET. SET TARGET allows you to have command mode input with menu display flexibility. The SET TARGET command *must* be entered prior to the TARGET command (alternatively, store it in your PROFILE). Once entered, the SET TARGET option remains in effect for the duration of the online session, but will only affect TARGET output (see p. 54). Note that the KWIC (K) feature is limited within a TARGET search to 10 appearances total of any of your terms.

Topic: Find newspaper articles about the electronics or computer industries in Silicon Valley.

TARGET Search — Command Mode

```
?begin 634
File 634: San Jose Mercury Jun 1985-2001/Feb 02
(c) 2001 San Jose Mercury News
Set Items Description
-----
?target (electronic? computer?) industr? *'silicon valley'
```

Your TARGET search request will retrieve up to 50 of the statistically most relevant records.

Searching 2000-2001 records only
...Processing Complete

```
S1 50
Ending TARGET search. Enter TARGET to do another search in the
present file(s), or BEGIN new file(s). Enter LOGOFF to disconnect
from Dialog
```


Quick Tip: Command TARGET may be applied to a set previously created using SELECT. The resulting new set will contain records arranged in relevancy-ranked order. For example, SELECT (electronic or computer?) and industry? and silicon valley? TARGET S)

TARGET Search Example – Menu Mode

```
?begin 634
File 634: San Jose Mercury Jun 1985-2001/Feb 02
(c) 2001 San Jose Mercury News


Set Items Description
-----
?target
Input search terms separated by spaces (e.g., DOG CAT FOOD). You
can enhance your TARGET search with the following options:
- PHRASES are enclosed in single quotes
  (e.g., 'DOG FOOD')
- SYNONYMS are enclosed in parentheses
  (e.g., (DOG CANINE))
- SPELLING variations are indicated with a ?
  (e.g., DOG? to search DOG, DOGS)
- Terms that MUST be present are flagged with an asterisk
  (e.g., DOG *FOOD)
Q = QUIT H = HELP

?(electronic? computer?) industry? *silicon valley?
Your TARGET search request will retrieve up to 50 of the
statistically most relevant records.
Searching 2000-2001 records only
...Processing Complete
Your search retrieved 50 records.
Press ENTER to browse results C = Customize display Q = QUIT
H = HELP
?<ENTER>

DIALOG-TARGET RESULTS (arranged by percent RELEVANCE)
-----
Item: 1 -----
DIALOG(R) File 634:(c) 2001 San Jose Mercury News. All rts. reserv.
WHY HIGH TECH CAN WEATHER SLOWDOWN EVOLUTION AWAY FROM DEFENSE
LESSENS CHANCES OF A RECESSION
San Jose Mercury News - Sunday, March 25, 2001
-----
Item: 2 -----
DIALOG(R) File 634:(c) 2001 San Jose Mercury News. All rts. reserv.
ALL FORECASTS FOR CHIPS POINT DOWN FIRST DECLINE IN 16 YEARS
PREDICTED FOR WORLDWIDE SALES
San Jose Mercury News - Saturday, March 31, 2001
-----
Item: 3 -----
DIALOG(R) File 634:(c) 2001 San Jose Mercury News. All rts. reserv.
LAND TRUST SENS SIGHTS ON DIABLO RANGE PRESERVATIONISTS WORK TO
HALT CITIES' EXPANSION INTO HILLS
San Jose Mercury News - Tuesday, March 27, 2001
-----
```

Press ENTER to continue browsing or enter item number(s) to see full record
M = Modify search T = New TARGET C = Customize display Q = QUIT
H = HELP

SORT Command (See also Dialog System Capacities, p. 71)

Use the SORT command to rearrange the records in the final set of your search by specific fields. Search results are sorted alphabetically or numerically, according to the field specified. Enter HELP SORT n (where n is the file number) online to determine the SORT fields available in a given database, or check the database Bluesheet. For additional information on SORT, refer to *Successful Searching on Dialog* <http://library.dialog.com/success/sort.html>)
DialogWeb users can click on the topic help button labeled  that appears on the Search History screen.

Specify set/items/sortable fields. Always use ALL as the range of items or the set will not SORT correctly. The system SORTs in ascending order unless "D" is used to specify descending order. Up to 5 levels of SORTed fields may be specified. SORT parameters can also be incorporated in a PRINT command, e.g., PR S3/ALL/ST/SA,D.

Examples: SORT S1/ALL/AU,T1
SORT S13/ALL/SA,D
SORT s3/all/st,a,cy,a,sa,d

Note: PD or PY (when present in a file) are the only SORT codes you can use when searching multiple files (i.e., a OneSearch session). All other SORT codes must specify the file number.

RANK and VIEW Commands (See also Dialog System Capacities, p. 70)

The RANK command provides the ability to perform trend or statistical analysis on an existing search set. The Dialog system extracts terms from the specified field(s) in a set of records and lists them in ranked order, with the most highly posted term appearing first. To use this command, simply enter RANK and the desired field(s), e.g., RANK PA. Each ranked term is also assigned a "rank number" that can be used to save a term for later use or to display desired records with the VIEW command while in the RANK menu. RANK can be used in OneSearch or in single database. Refer to *Successful Searching on Dialog* for more on RANK (<http://library.dialog.com/success/rank.html>)

Once a term is ranked, a list showing the top eight terms appears on your screen in a format that allows you to browse throughout the entire listing. Display of the RANK list may be customized using the Options menu. For quick ranking of search terms, you can bypass the menus and enter any or all of the following options in a single command line, e.g., ?RANK PA S2/ALL ALPHA CONT DETAIL.

ALPHA Lists results in alphabetical order rather than in ranked order

CONT Provides continuous output of ranked terms

DETAIL Includes additional information in a more detailed display

DESC Gives results in descending order rather than in ranked order—use with numeric data

PERCENT Includes a percentage column with the basic results

When CONT, DESC, and/or ALPHA are designated, you will be prompted to choose how many terms (e.g., only the top 50) to display. All of these options are also available as part of the prompted menu choices that display when you enter a basic RANK command, e.g., RANK DE.

You can rank multiple fields with similar data (e.g., RANK DE, ID), as well as partial fields, by placing the field code and the number of characters in parentheses. For example, to rank only the first four characters of the International Patent Classification Code, enter RANK (IC 1-4).

The RANK command has been designed to work in most phrase-indexed Additional Index fields, most numeric Additional Index fields, and the phrase-indexed Descriptor (DE) and Identifier (ID) Basic Index fields. Plus, RANK works with all MAP fields. The RANK command does not work in any word-indexed fields; this minimizes the retrieval of inappropriate data.

A maximum of 50,000 terms can be ranked. This means that if there is only one term in the desired field per record, you can RANK up to 50,000 records. However, in many databases there are multiple terms in a field; therefore, the number of records you are able to RANK is likely to be much less than 50,000.

For additional information on RANK, enter HELP RANK online.

RANK Search Example

```
File 9:Business & Industry(R) Jul/1994-2001/Mar 06
(c) 2001 Reep. DB Svcs.
>>>CURRENT started
Set Items Description
-----
?s (pda or personal()digital()assistant?)/ti,de
123 PDA/TI,DE
12890 PERSONAL/TI,DE
6293 DIGITAL/TI,DE
172 ASSISTANT?/TI,DE
117 PERSONAL/TI (W) DIGITAL/TI,DE (W)
```

```
S1 219 ASSISTANT?/TI,DE
(PDA OR PERSONAL()DIGITAL()
ASSISTANT?)/TI,DE
```

```
?rank co
Started processing RANK
...Ranking 100 of 219 records
...Ranking 200 of 219 records
Completed Ranking 219 records
DIALOG RANK Results
```

```
RANK: S1/1-219 Field: CO= File(s): 9
(Rank fields found in 200 records -- 200 unique terms) Page 1 of 25
```

RANK No.	Items	Term
1	15	PALM INC
2	14	HANDSPRING INC
3	8	MOTOROLA INC
4	7	PALM COMPUTING INC
5	5	SHARP CORP
6	5	SONY CORP
7	4	INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MACHINES CORP
8	4	MICROSOFT CORP

P = next page Pn = Jump to page n
P- = previous page M = More Options Exit = Leave RANK

To view records from RANK, enter VIEW followed by RANK number, format, and item(s) to display, e.g., VIEW 2/9/ALL.

Enter desired option(s) or enter RANK number(s) to save terms.

```
?m
RANK Options:
ALPHA = Alphabetize results (T) TITLE = Add a title
DESC = Descending results (C) COMBINE = Merge results
CONT = Continuous display (V) IEW = Display records (V 1/3/1
DETAIL = Detailed display CLEAR = Clear saved term(s)
PERCENT = Include percentages EXIT = Leave RANK
```

"x" = Display terms starting with x (where x is up to 46 alpha-numeric characters); quotes must be used, e.g., "IBM" (Use RANK to return to full RANK display)

Enter desired option(s) or enter RANK number(s) to save terms.

```
?percent
```

```
DIALOG RANK Results
```

```
RANK: S1/1-219 Field: CO= File(s): 9
(Rank fields found in 200 records -- 200 unique terms) Page 1 of 25
```

RANK No. Items %Ranked Term

```

1 15 07.5% PALM INC
2 14 07.0% HANDSPRING INC
3 8 04.0% MOTOROLA INC
4 7 03.5% PALM COMPUTING INC
5 5 02.5% SHARP CORP
6 5 02.5% SONY CORP
7 4 02.0% INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MACHINES CORP
8 4 02.0% MICROSOFT CORP

```

P = next page Pn = Jump to page n
P- = previous page M = More Options Exit = Leave RANK

To view records from RANK, enter VIEW followed by RANK number, format, and item(s) to display, e.g., VIEW 2/9/ALL.

Enter desired option(s) or enter RANK number(s) to save terms.

?c

Enter the Rank Numbers (separated by commas or spaces) for the terms that you want to merge into a single rank entry.

?1,4

DIALOG RANK Results

RANK: SI/1-219 Field: CO= File(s): 9
(Rank fields found in 200 records -- 200 unique terms) Page 1 of 25
>>>The * indicates a user-precombined rank term;
>>>use DETAIL option to see which terms are precombined.

RANK No. Items %Ranked Term

```

1* 22 11.0% PALM INC
2 14 07.0% HANDSPRING INC
3 8 04.0% MOTOROLA INC
4 7 02.5% SHARP CORP
5 5 02.5% SONY CORP
6 4 02.0% INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MACHINES CORP
7 4 02.0% MICROSOFT CORP
8 4 02.0% PISON PLC

```

P = next page Pn = Jump to page n
P- = previous page M = More Options Exit = Leave RANK

To view records from RANK, enter VIEW followed by RANK number, format, and item(s) to display, e.g., VIEW 2/9/ALL.

?view 1/3/1-2

--RANK 1 ITEM 1 --

DIALOG(R)File 9:Business & Industry(R)
(c) 2001 Resp. DB Svcs. All rts. reserv.

03012215 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)
Sprint PCS Gets Serious With Palm Users - Offers CMA Kits

(Sprint PCS teams with Palm Computing to promote Palm-based Web access to users of personal digital assistants (PDAs))
Newsbytes News Network, p N/A

January 04, 2001
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal (United States)
LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext
WORD COUNT: 396

--RANK 1 ITEM 2 --

DIALOG(R)File 9:Business & Industry(R)
(c) 2001 Resp. DB Svcs. All rts. reserv.

02964652

Palm offers mobile internet software
(Palm introduced Mobile Internet Kit to wirelessly enable its personal digital assistants)
New Media Age, p 16
October 26, 2000

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal ISSN: 1364-7776 (United Kingdom)
LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext
WORD COUNT: 52

Enter desired option(s) or enter RANK number(s) to save terms.
?exit

RANK results will be erased; have you saved all the terms of interest? (YES/NO)

?y

Exiting rank... (no terms were saved)

MAP Command (See also *Dialog System Capabilities*, p. 69)

The MAP command creates a SearchSave using the data extracted from a specified field(s) in a set of records. The SearchSave can then be executed in the same or different database(s). The MAP command is followed by a field label, e.g., MAP DN. Alternatively, once a set is created, enter MAP alone to use the feature through menus. MAP is a database-specific feature; check for availability in the printed Bluesheet, online in File 415, or by entering HELP MAP n online. Some databases offer unique field specifications that combine the terms of two or more fields for ease of MAPing (e.g., SYRN). For additional information on MAP, refer to *Successful Searching on Dialog*
<http://library.dialog.com/success/map.htm>

Examples: MAP

MAP PN
MAP SYRN TEMP
MAP PA TEMP STEPS

MAP xx TEMP creates a temporary SearchSave of extracted data
The STEPS qualifier groups extracted data into separate search statements, so
results appear in separate sets.

MAP - Command Search Example:

File 398:CHEMSEARCH(TM) 1957-2001/MAR
(c) 2001 Amer.Chem.Soc.

Set Items Description

?s 1Lipitor

S1 1 LIPITOR

?map syrn t

1 Select Statement(s), 6 Search Term(s)
Serial#TD459

?b 154

File 154:MEDLINE(R) 1993-2001/Apr W3
(c) format only 2000 Dialog Corporation

Set Items Description

?exs

Executing TD459

```

353  ATORVASTATIN
98219  CALCIUM
3  ATORVASTATIN(W) CALCIUM
353  ATORVASTATIN
3  HEMICALCIUM
0  ATORVASTATIN(W) HEMICALCIUM
110059  CI
370  981
3  CI(W) 981
16  LIPITOR
618  YM
760  548
0  YM(W) 548
0  RN=134523-03-8
21  ATORVASTATIN() CALCIUM + ATORVASTATIN() HEMICALCIUM
S1  +CI() 981 + LIPITOR + YM() 548 + RN=134523-03-8

```

MAP - Menu Search Example:

File 398:CHEMSEARCH(TM) 1957-2001/MAR
(c) 2001 Amer.Chem.Soc.

Set Items Description

?s 1Lipitor
S1 1 LIPITOR

?map

M A P C O M M A N D

Menu Mode

The MAP command automatically extracts search terms from records
and creates SearchSaves that can be executed in the same or
different files.

Enter a code (IR, RC, RN, SY, or SYRN), /H for Help, or /Q to quit:
?syrn

Option Number M A P O P T I O N S Current Values

```

1) Set number (S1)
2) Item range (1)
3) Type of SearchSave (Temporary)
4) Type of select statement(s) (Non-steps)
5) Execution of SearchSave (Not automatic)
6) User specified prefix (RN,NONE)
7) Term qualifier (None)
8) File Number (all)

```

(Consult Searching Dialog: The Complete Guide for details)

Enter OPTION NUMBER(S) to change a current value, enter ALL to
change all current values, press ENTER to process MAP SYRN T, or
enter /Q to quit:

? <enter>

Processing MAP SYRN T

1 Select Statement(s), 6 Search Term(s)
Serial#TD458

RECALL TD458 displays strategy
EXS TD458 executes strategy

KEEP Command

Use the KEEP command to gather selected records into a special set called S0 (set zero). The KEEP set (S0) may be used like any other set with commands such as SELECT, SORT, TYPE, etc. as well as to place a DIALORDER request). For additional information on KEEP, refer to *Successful Searching on Dialog* <http://library.dialog.com/success/keep.html>

To create set S0, enter KEEP followed by a set number, a set number and record number(s), or an accession number.

KEEP S4 Places all of the records from set S4 into set S0
 KEEP S3/5,7 Places records 5,7 from set S3 into set S0
 KEEP 456789 Places the record with accession number 456789 into set S0

Note: Cancel using KEEP CANCEL, K-, or by issuing the LOGOFF or BEGIN command. These commands will remove S0.

Command	Description
KEEP K Sn/items K <accession number>	Places specified records in a special set zero (S0). Specify set number and/or records or accession number. Set S0 is cancelled by a BEGIN, LOGOFF, KEEP-, or ORDER command. <i>Note:</i> If using the KEEP set to ORDER documents, a maximum of 100 documents may be ordered per single ORDER, therefore, S0 should have no more than 100 records.
KEEP CANCEL KEEP- K-	Deletes set S0 when used alone. Specify accession number to delete a specific item from set S0 (remaining records are kept), e.g., KEEP-0123456

ORDER Command with DIALORDER®

DIALORDER allows you to place orders for copies of documents and have them mailed directly to your Dialog mailing address, or to an alternate address you specify. For more information, enter HELP ORDER online. Document suppliers are identified by an acronym up to 8 characters, e.g., British Library Document Supply Center (BLDSC). View the current list of DIALORDER suppliers at: <http://library.dialog.com/yellow sheets/>. For details on the terms of business for a specific supplier, insert a letter O before the supplier acronym after the HELP command, e.g., HELP OINPTRE. For additional information on ORDER, refer to *Successful Searching on Dialog* <http://library.dialog.com/success/order.html>

Note: A maximum of 100 documents may be ordered per single ORDER command.

Command	Description
ORDER BLDSC O BLDSC	Orders items listed in set S0 from supplier acronym, e.g., ORDER BLDSC. May be followed by additional characters indicating special instructions (A total of 240 characters can be entered.)
ORDER BLDSC ADDRESS Axxxx ORDER BLDSC ADDR Axxxx	Specifies that ordered documents be sent to an alternate address. The EDIT ADDRESS command is used to create an alternate address; see page 57.
ORDER set number/items aaaa O set number/items BLDSC	Orders items from a specified set number from supplier acronym (aaaa), e.g., ORDER S8/1/1,6,9 BLDSC.
ORDER ITEM aaaa xxx... O ITEM xxx... O 1 BLDSC xxx	Orders from supplier aaaa a specific item, which is described in special instructions xxx... Following the supplier name. Up to 240 characters are allowed; do not use semicolons.
ORDER CANCEL Rmmn ORDER- Rmmn O- Rmmn O- Rmmn:Rmmn	Deletes order Rmmn. Must be entered prior to the retrieval of the order by the supplier. A range of orders can be specified with a hyphen or colon.
ORDER LIST ... O L NEW O LIST ... O L...	Displays list of orders placed and their status. Variations: O L OLD, O L Rmmn, O L DATE yyyymmdd, O L ALL, ORDER LIST ALL is the default.
ORDER REVIEW... O REVIEW... O R...	Displays items in any order, including the title, author, and source. Variations: O R NEW, O R OLD, O R Rmmn, O R ALL. ORDER REVIEW ALL is the default.

ORDER Search Example

To ORDER by accession number, BEGIN the database, KEEP the accession number, then ORDER BLDSC.

```
?b 144
File 144:PASCAL 1973-2001/APR W1
(c) 2001 INIST/CNRS

Set Items Description
---
?keep 14977907 1 14977907
S0
?order bldsc
Order RD035
```

Special Commands

14977907 PASCAL No.: 01-0131402
Order RD035 confirmed

- To order items from a set and include a message to the supplier:

?order s1/1 bldsc please fax to 415-254-8463 attn: J. Jones
Order RD036 PASCAL No.: 01-0131402
14977907 confirmed

Order RD036 confirmed

?order s1/1 bldsc please mail: J. Jones, MyBiz 2440 El Camino Real,
MV, CA 94304

Order RD037

14977907 PASCAL No.: 01-0131402

Order RD037 confirmed

?order s1/1,8,12 bldsc please mail: J. Jones, MyBiz 2440 El Camino
Real, MV, CA 94304

Order RD038

14977907 PASCAL No.: 01-0131402

Order RD038 confirmed

Order RD039

14974682 PASCAL No.: 01-0127915

Order RD039 confirmed

Order RD040

14958861 PASCAL No.: 01-0111462

Order RD040 confirmed

- To send an order to the supplier in your own words, use ORDER ITEM:

?order item bldsc send 1 copy of article "You, Inc." U.S. News &
World Report, 10/29/96.

Order RD041 confirmed

- To display a list of orders that have not yet been transmitted to the
DIALORDER supplier:

?order list

*** Order List ***

RD035 / BLDSC - Hardcopy / Default (Account Address)

F144 / Requested: 05apr01 15:04

RD036 / BLDSC - Hardcopy / Default (Account Address)

F144 / Requested: 05apr01 15:04

RD037 / BLDSC - Hardcopy / Default (Account Address)

F144 / Requested: 05apr01 15:05

RD038 / BLDSC - Hardcopy / Default (Account Address)

F144 / Requested: 05apr01 15:05

RD039 / BLDSC - Hardcopy / Default (Account Address)

F144 / Requested: 05apr01 15:05

RD040 / BLDSC - Hardcopy / Default (Account Address)

F144 / Requested: 05apr01 15:05

RD041 / BLDSC - Hardcopy / Default (Account Address)

F144 / Requested: 05apr01 15:05

?order cancel rd035

Order RD035 cancelled

?o- rd036:rd041

Order RD036 cancelled

Order RD037 cancelled

Order RD038 cancelled

Order RD039 cancelled

Order RD040 cancelled

Order RD041 cancelled

OneSearch®

OneSearch allows you to BEGIN more than one database and enter your search
term(s) once to search all files chosen. A maximum of 60 files can be searched
at the same time.

Command	Description
SET BANNERS OFF SET BANNERS ON	Turns off file banner display. Turns on file banner display; ON is the system default.
BEGIN 516,531 BEGIN 16,148,610 BEGIN BIOBUS BEGIN PAPERSNY, 16 BEGIN SCITECH NOT 77 BEGIN PAPERS CURRENT	Connects to the specified databases. You can specify up to 60 databases in a single BEGIN command. You can also specify a DIALINDEX/OneSearch category. (Use the NOT logical operator to eliminate files from a category. Include CURRENT with BEGIN to search only the latest information (see page 9 for more on CURRENT).
SET DETAIL ON SET DETAIL OFF	Displays record counts, in response to a SELECT, EXPAND, or DISPLAY SETS command, for each database specified in the last BEGIN command. Cancel by entering SET DETAIL OFF
SHOW FILES	Displays the file banner(s) for the databases you are currently searching.
SORT <PD or PY>	Allows you to SORT your OneSearch search results by either Publication Date (PD) or Publication Year (PY); this option is available only in files that offer the Publication Date or Year field (check the printed Bluesheet, File 415, or enter HELP SORT n online).

Note: PD or PY (when present in a file) are the only SORT codes you can use when searching multiple files (i.e., a OneSearch session). All other SORT codes must specify the file number.

FROM Option

The FROM option is designed especially for OneSearch. Single- or multiple-file numbers, separated by commas, can follow FROM. The FROM EACH option is also available for use in a OneSearch session; it is used with the TYPE, DISPLAY, or PRINT command to request output from each of the files in a OneSearch session. The FROM option must be the last element of your output command.

Command	Example
EXPAND	EXPAND CO=WORLDCOM FROM 16 EXPAND JN=TIME FROM 47
SELECT	SELECT MYTHOLOGY FROM 88,190
DISPLAY SETS	DISPLAY SETS FROM 16 DS FROM 634,640 DS FROM EACH
TYPE	TYPE S1/9/1-3 FROM EACH
DISPLAY<individual sets> DISPLAY<records>	DISPLAY S1 FROM 16 DISPLAY S1/5/1-6 FROM 47
PRINT	PRINT S2/5/ALL FROM 51 PRINT S1/5/1-3 SOLO FROM 16,9 PRINT S2/5/1 ADDR ADMIS FROM EACH
KEEP	KEEP S5/1-6,8 FROM 640 KEEP 0396429 FROM 155

The FROM option is *required* with each of the following commands when they are used with OneSearch; file number(s) must be specified.

Command	Example
SORT	SORT S1/ALL/AU FROM 148
SAVE ALERT	SAVE ALERT FROM 16

ADD and REPEAT Commands

ADD Command

Use the ADD command to add files to an in-process single-file or OneSearch session up to 60 files. At any point in a search, enter ADD followed by one or more file numbers (or category names). The new files will be added immediately to your search. You can continue searching with no change to sets created prior to your ADD command. Refer to *Successful Searching on Dialog* (<http://library.dialog.com/success/add.html>) for more on ADD.

REPEAT Command

Use the REPEAT command, after using the ADD command to regenerate your previous sets to include the new files without re-entering the search strategy. Refer to *Successful Searching on Dialog* for more on the REPEAT command (<http://library.dialog.com/success/repeat.html>)

ADD/REPEAT Search Example

?begin 146

File 146: Washington Post Online 1983-2001/Jan 29
(c) 2001 Washington Post

```

Set      Items      Description
-----
?select americans (1w) disabilities (w) act and guide (w) dog?
58500    AMERICANS
3007     DISABILITIES
59960    ACT
580      AMERICANS (1W) DISABILITIES (W) ACT
16176    GUIDE
28693    DOG?
101      DOG (W) DOG?
S1       7          AMERICANS (1W) DISABILITIES (W) ACT
AND GUIDE (W) DOG?

```

?add 640, 631, 714

SYSTEM:OS - Dialog OneSearch

```

Set      Items      Description
-----

```

Added File(s): 640, 631, 714
Previous sets have been retained; enter DISPLAY SETS to view them.

?ds

```

Set      Items      Description
S1       7          AMERICANS (1W) DISABILITIES (W) ACT AND GUIDE (W) DOG?

```


?repeat

```

158484 AMERICANS
8548 DISABILITIES
162895 ACT
1596 AMERICANS (1W) DISABILITIES (W) ACT
4443 GUIDE
86985 DOG?
349 GUIDE (W) DOG?
S1 17 AMERICANS (1W) DISABILITIES (W) ACT AND GUIDE (W) DOG?

```

Note that set S1 from the preceding ADD search has been replaced.

Duplicate Detection

The duplicate detection feature provides a means of identifying duplicate citations when searching one or more bibliographic files. A set of unique records, minus the duplicates, can be obtained by using the REMOVE DUPLICATES command. In addition, the IDENTIFY DUPLICATES and IDENTIFY DUPLICATES ONLY commands can be used to group together duplicate records, in appropriate alphabetical order. Enter HELP DUP online to receive a list of files where duplicate detection is **not** offered. For more information on duplicate detection, refer to *Successful Searching on Dialog* (http://library.dialog.com/success/remove_dup.html)

Command	Description
REMOVE DUPLICATES Sn RD Sn Example: RD S3	Removes duplicate records and creates a set of unique records in which only one copy from each set of duplicates is retained. The record retained is determined by the file order in the last BEGIN or SET FILES command. If no set number is specified, the command will operate on the last set SELECTed.
IDENTIFY DUPLICATES Sn ID Sn Example: ID S3	Creates a sorted set in which duplicates are identified by alphabetically grouping together records with the same title. If no set is specified, the command will operate on the last set SELECTed.
IDENTIFY DUPLICATES ONLY IDO Sn Example: IDO S3	Creates a set that contains only the records that are identified as duplicates. This command can be used to verify that the records have been correctly identified as duplicates. If no set is specified, the command will operate on the last set SELECTed.
SET FILES <file list>	Allows rearranging of the order in which files will be searched for duplicate detection. Only the files specified with the BEGIN command can be listed. <i>Note:</i> If more files are required in the search, use the ADD and REPEAT commands (see page 29).

Note: Dialog identifies exact duplications. If there are any variations in the title, Dialog treats these as unique records.

Note: A maximum of 5,000 items can be applied to duplicate detection commands.

Quick Tip: Although duplicate detection commands are most commonly used to identify and eliminate duplicates among two or more files, the feature can also be used to locate duplicates within the same file.

Patent Duplicate Identification

Patent Duplicate Identification (abbreviated IDPAT) helps you manage overlapping patent data when searching multiple patent files by organizing a set of patent records into family-related groups of records with duplicates identified. After a set has been created in a patent search, you can issue one of the following commands to have Dialog identify patent groups and duplicates.

Command	Description
IDPAT IDPAT Sn Example: IDPAT S2	Displays a summary plus a patent group table for a designated set number. If no set number is specified, the command will operate on the last set SELECTed.
IDPAT SHORT IDPAT Sn SHORT Example: IDPAT S3 SHORT	Displays a summary for a designated set number. If no set number is specified, the command will operate on the last set SELECTed.
IDPAT FROM nnn IDPAT Sn FROM nnn IDPAT Sn SHORT FROM nnn Example: IDPAT S3 FROM 340,351	Displays a summary plus a patent group table from specified databases. If no set number is specified, the command will operate on the last set SELECTed.
SET FILES nnn,nnn	Changes the file order from which patents are kept.
SHOW FILES	Allows you to view file order.
HELP IDPAT	Provides help notes for IDPAT.

The summary includes the count of family groups, unique patent records not part of a group, and non-patent records contained in the set. The patent group table identifies each unique group by a G number, indicates the number of records in each group, the file and record numbers for primary records, and the file and record numbers for duplicate records. Refer to *Successful Searching on Dialog* for more information about patent duplicate identification (<http://library.dialog.com/success/idpat.html>)

IDPAT Search Example

SYSTEM:OS - DIALOG OneSearch
 File 351:DERMENT MPI 1981-2001
 (c)2001 Derment Info Ltd
 File 340:CLAIMS(R)/US PATENTS ABS 1950-2001
 (c) 2001 IFI/Plenum Data Corp.
 File 345:Impedoc/Fam. & Legal Stat. 2001
 (c) 2001 European Patent Office

Set Items Description

?s (per or polymerase(w) chain(w) reaction? or dna(w) sequenc?) and
 (cancer? or precancer? or neoplasm? or carcino?)

```

1547 PCR
2452 POLYMERASE
180918 CHAIN
386480 REACTION?
957 POLYMERASE(W) CHAIN(W) REACTION?
29032 DNA
186205 SEQUENCE?
7786 DNA(W) SEQUENCE?
17861 CANCER?
173 PRECANCER?
1765 NEOPLASM?
7399 CARCINO?
51 (PCR OR POLYMERASE(W) CHAIN(W) REACTION? OR
DNA(W) SEQUENCE?) AND (CANCER? OR PRECANCER? OR
NEOPLASM? OR CARCINO?)
  
```

?idpat

New file order will be: 345, 351

Duplicates will be matched against primary file: 345

Press ENTER to accept or enter preferred primary file number.

?<ENTER>

New file order: 345, 351, 340

```

...examined 100 records (100)
...examined 100 records (200)
...examined 100 records (300)
...examined 100 records (400)
...examined 100 records (500)
...completed examining records
  
```

82 591 IDPAT (sorted in duplicate/non-duplicate order)

Summary:

82 has 591 records ordered as follows:

61 patent groups (records 1-141)

450 patent records without duplicates (records 142-591)

Group Table:

Groups	Total	Primary	Record	Duplicates	Record
	in Group	Records	Numbers	Numbers	Numbers
G1	2	F345	1	F351	2
G2	2	F351	3	F340	4
G3	2	F351	5-6		

G4 2 F351 7-8 F340 10

G5 2 F351 9

G58 4 F351 132 F340 133-135

G59 2 F340 136-137

G60 2 F340 138-139

G61 2 F340 140-141

1. Show Group Table 4. TYPE or PRINT Selected Records
2. Show Summary 5. TYPE or PRINT Primary and Non-Duplicate
3. Quit Records

Enter an option (e.g., 4).

?5

S3 542 IDPAT (primary/non-duplicate records only)
 Press ENTER to TYPE records or enter PR to PRINT records via e-mail, fax, or postal delivery.

?pr

Enter format number or two-character display tag(s) (e.g., TI, PA) or enter Q to return to command mode.

?ti,pa

Enter record(s) to be PRINTED (e.g., ALL, or a range to receive a desired number of Primary/Non-duplicate records, e.g., 1-10), or enter Q to return to command mode.

?all

Enter alternate address name or press ENTER for default address.

?<ENTER>

Default address will be used

Estimated cost of output requested is: \$1517.95

Do you want to proceed with this PRINT request? Y = Yes N = NO
 (Enter N if you are saving an Alert profile; the current PRINT will be cancelled.)

?y

P859: PRINT 3/TI,PA/1-591 (TI PA items 1-542) est. cost of \$1517.95
 Estimated postal surcharge (\$0.10 per record per copy) is \$54.20.

*** NOTE: Print cancellation window has been reduced to 30 minutes.
 For more information, enter HELP CANCEL.

Summary:

82 has 591 records ordered as follows:

61 patent groups (records 1-141)

450 patent records without duplicates (records 142-591)

1. Show Group Table 4. TYPE or PRINT Selected Records
2. Show Summary 5. TYPE or PRINT Primary and Non-Duplicate
3. Quit Records

Enter an option (e.g., 4).

?3

Output Commands and Options

Command	Example	Function
TYPE T (See also Dialog System Capacities, p. 68)	TYPE S3/5/ALL T S2/3/1-10 T s#4/6,K/1-5,9 T S6/AU,T/4 T S8/5 T S15 T 0856789/9 T S4/8/1-2 FROM EACH	Provides continuous online display of search results. Specify set/format/items. If no set number is specified, the last set is used. If no format number is specified, Format 2 is assumed. If an item range is not specified, the first record is displayed. TYPE can also be used for direct record access with a Dialog accession number.
DISPLAY D (See also Dialog System Capacities, p. 68)	DISPLAY S2/7/1 D S8/9/ALL D S12 D 9856987/5	Displays search results one screen at a time. Enter PAGE (or P) for subsequent screens. Specify set/format/items (can also be used with a Dialog accession number).
PAGE P Page- P-	PAGE P Page- P-	Requests the next screen (page) of an EXPAND or DISPLAY. Previous screens can be viewed by entering PAGE- (or P-), but can only be entered subsequent to viewing the first screen.
PRINT PR (See also Dialog System Capacities, p. 69-70)	PRINT S3/9/ALL PR S1/3/1,5-15 PR S4/TI,SO/1-5 PR S1/5/1-6 ADDR ABMKT PR S3/9/ALL VIA FAX PR S6/7 PR S2 PR 08756982/9	Requests that search results be delivered through the postal service, by fax, or electronically. Specify set/format/items. The print statement defaults to the last set, if a set number is not specified; to Format 2, if a format number is not specified; to the first 50 records, if an item range is not specified. PRINT can also be used for direct record access with a Dialog accession number.
PRINT CANCEL PR CANCEL PRINT- PR-	PRINT CANCEL P002 PRINT CANCEL ALL PR- P143 PR-	Cancels a specified PRINT request. A PRINT CANCEL command must be entered within 30 minutes of the PRINT command. If logging back on to cancel a PRINT request created during a previous session, the PRINT transaction number must be specified. Also, be sure to log on through the same connection (e.g., telecommunications network, World Wide Web, telnet, etc.).

REPORT Command (See also Dialog System Capacities, p. 70)

Command	Example	Function
REPORT REPORT S#/TTITLES	REPORT S8/CO,ZP,S,A/1-5 REPORT S1/CO/ALL DELIM	Produces an online tabular display with data from the specified fields arranged in columns e.g., Company Name, Zip Code, Sales. Specify set/fields/items. Post-processing formats (i.e., SYLK, DELIM, etc.) can be specified at the end of a REPORT command. REPORT is database specific; check the database Bluesheet for availability.
REPORT S#/TTITLES	REPORT S2/XTAB	CROSTAB is a powerful form of REPORT, which provides the ability to aggregate information contained in certain fields. Type HELP CROSTAB online for more details.
REPORT S#/TTITLES	REPORT S1/TTITLES	Gathers together all pages in a report, provides tables of contents, and allows choice of pages of the report to order or display. Available in files that contain multiple-page market research, financial, or analysts' reports. Cannot be used in a OneSearch except for a OneSearch consisting only of market research files (i.e., the files in the MARKETFULL DIALINDEX category).

DialogWeb users can click the **Display** button next to the set they want to view in the list of results.

Refer to *Successful Searching on Dialog* for more information about output commands and options:

TYPE <http://library.dialog.com/success/type.html>
 DISPLAY <http://library.dialog.com/success/display.html>
 PAGE <http://library.dialog.com/success/page.html>
 PRINT <http://library.dialog.com/success/print.html>
 REPORT <http://library.dialog.com/success/report.html>

Special Print Options


Command	Example	Function
PRINT TITLE PR TITLE	PRINT TITLE PHOTOGRAPHY SEARCH FOR R.J. SMITH	Adds a title to search results that are delivered as offline prints. Titles can contain up to 80 characters. semicolons(;) cannot be used. The PRINT TITLE command must be entered before your PRINT command. Only one PRINT TITLE command can be used per BEGIN command. PRINT TITLE is cancelled by the next BEGIN command.
(See also Dialog System Capacities, p. 69)	PR TITLE RUNNING SHOES FOR DEPT. 654	Note: PRINT TITLE is also used to specify target database and output formatting for users of Dialog® for Lotus Notes®. For details, see online: http://products.dialog.com/products/lotus_notes/
PRINT PRO (PRINT RESULTS ONLY)	PRINT S3/9/ALL PRO PR S5/9/1-5 ARCHIVE 135 PRO ADDR AAJACK FROM EACH	Provides output without the normally included search history. When PRO is used, it will suppress files searched, sets selected, PRINT's requested, and date information for both search and Dialog Alert results.
PRINT LABELS	PRINT S3/10/ALL LABELS	Produces output on adhesive-backed mailing labels. Both Format 10 (and in some databases Formats 20, 30, and 40) and the word LABELS must be specified in the PRINT command. LABELS is a database-specific feature; check the database Bluesheet for availability and HELP LABEL for format charges. You can add an Attention line of up to 26 characters, including spaces, to the mailing labels. The Attention line will be the same for all of the labels in your PRINT command and will appear as the second line of the label. Some directory databases offer international mailing labels (Format 20), as well as labels that offer other features. Check File 415 or HELP FMT nnn for these additional label formats.

Command	Example	Function
PORTRAIT PORT	PRINT S8/5/ALL PORTRAIT	Prints records in PORTRAIT layout. Note: Can only be used with PRINT, FAX, and postal delivery options. Prints each record on a new page.
SOLO	PR S4/9/2,4 SOLO	Prints each record in a PORTRAIT layout and on a new page.
PORTRAIT & SOLO combined	PR S9/5/1-10 PORT SOLO	Prints each record in a PORTRAIT layout and on a new page.
SEND	PRINT S3/9/ALL ADDR ABEMAIL; SEND	Prints records to an alternate e-mail address. Processes PRINT command immediately, bypassing the 30-minute PRINT CANCEL window.
	PRINT S4/5/1-20 PRO ADDR AASMTIH PRINT S6/9/ALL REDIST 25 ADDR ABEMAIL PRINT S7/9/1, 7,12 ABFAX1 SEND ALL	Prints records without search history information to alternate e-mail address. Prints records with Dialog ERA SM redistribution option to alternate e-mail address. Prints records to an alternate fax address. Processes all fax or electronic PRINT requests immediately, bypassing the 30-minute PRINT CANCEL window.
PRINT QUERY	PRINT QUERY	Displays PRINT commands and cancellations within the last 96 hours.
	PRINT QUERY DETAIL	Displays same as PRINT QUERY, plus the date, time, file, and costs.
	PRINT QUERY ACTIVE	Displays a log of the PRINT commands you have entered within the last 30 minutes and that can still be cancelled with the PRINT CANCEL command.
	PRINT QUERY ACTIVE DETAIL	Same as PRINT QUERY ACTIVE, plus the date, time, file, and costs.

Note: Once you have logged off the Dialog service, you may not reconnect and request that prints from previous search sessions be sent (using the SEND command).

Predefined Formats

Each database has a number of predefined format options. The content of each predefined format varies, depending on the type of database. Refer to the printed database Bluesheet (or File 415 or DialogWeb) or enter HELP FMT n online (where n is the file number) for available format options. The command structure for predefined formats is illustrated for TYPE, DISPLAY and PRINT in the tables on pp. 36-37.

DialogWeb users can click on the topic help button labeled  that appears on the Search History screen.

Examples of typical predefined formats in full-text files are shown below:

Format Options	Content Displayed
1	Dialog Accession Number
2	Full Record except Abstract
3	Bibliographic Citation
4	TAG Format (i.e., displays with field codes)
5	Full Record except Text
6	Title and Publication Date
7	Bibliographic Citation and Full Text
8	SHORT Title and Indexing
9	FULL Complete Record
K	KWIC Brief excerpts of text where search terms appear


KWIC (Key Word In Context) (or K) can be used alone or with another format option to display "windows" of text that contain your search terms, e.g., TYPE S3/6,KWIC/ALL (displays records in Format 6, plus KWIC). The default size of the KWIC window is 30 words. The size of the KWIC window can be changed using the SET KWIC command (see p. 53). KWIC is a database specific feature; check the database Bluesheet or enter online HELP KWIC for availability and charges. *Note:* KWIC cannot be used with the PRINT command.

TAG Format

TAG format presents a record so that each field begins on a new line and is preceded by a two-character display code. To request TAGged output, specify the word TAG at the end of your TYPE, DISPLAY, or PRINT command, e.g.,

TYPE S1/3/ALL TAG
DISPLAY S1/3,DE/1-5 TAG
PRINT S2/AU,TL,SO/ALL TAG

Each field ends with a vertical bar (|); a double vertical bar (||) appears at the end of the last field to denote the end of the record.

DialogWeb users can click on the topic help button labeled  that appears on the Search History screen to view display codes for a database.

User-Defined Formats

User-defined formats (UDFs) can be specified using the display codes that are listed on the database Bluesheet. The command structure for user-defined formats is shown below:

TYPE set/display codes/items Example: T S1/AU,TL,SO/1-10
DISPLAY set/display codes/items Example: D S4/TL,AB,DE/ALL
PRINT set/display codes/items Example: PR S23/CO,DN/1-50
SHOW Un displays the current definition of a UDF; SHOW UALL displays all current UDF settings.

Alternate Addressing and Electronic Delivery System

Alternate addressing allows you to request that your prints be delivered to an address other than the one assigned to your user number. Alternate delivery methods are: e-mail, fax, and postal. You must first create and store the alternate address using the EDIT ADDRESS command. It is recommended that you name your address, so it will be easy to remember and locate from RECALL ADDR (see page 40) or RECALL ALERT (see page 44).

To use the address as part of the PRINT command, append the word ADDRESS (or ADDR) and the address serial number or name to the end of your PRINT command, e.g.,

PRINT S3/5/ALL ADDRESS AB002	Sends results to an address stored as AB002.
PR S7/9/1-3 ADDR ABSMITH	Sends results to an address stored as ABSMITH.

SET ADDRESS can be used in the Dialog PROFILE to store an alternate address. While in your current search session, you can use SET ADDRESS <name or number> to make an address the default. You can SET one address for each delivery method; this will bypass the verification screen for each PRINT command.

After you have created and SET an alternate address, you can either include the delivery method at the end of the PRINT command (e.g., PRINT S3/9/1-10 VIA EMAIL) or you can use a different address by appending ADDR and the other address serial number or name to the end of the PRINT command (e.g., PRINT S5/9/1-5 ADDR ABDOG).

Creating an Alternate Address

To create a new address, enter the EDIT ADDRESS command. You can specify a name of up to five characters (e.g., EDIT ADDRESS SALES) or let Dialog automatically assign it a serial number. Note that Dialog assigns two additional characters to the beginning of the name. You will be prompted to enter each line of the address. Once you have finished responding to each prompt, the information you have entered will display and you will be prompted to specify whether you want to save the address.

Specify the address name in your PRINT or ORDER command:

PRINT S1/5/ALL ADDRESS AB012

ORDER S1/ERIC ADDRESS ABSALES

To specify that the address be used throughout your search session, use the SET ADDRESS command, e.g., SET ADDRESS AB012. Display addresses already saved with SHOW ADDRESS.

On Dialog Web creating, editing and deleting Alerts can be done quickly and easily using fill-in-the-blank templates and shortcut buttons.

Command	Example	Function
PRINT VIA EMAIL	SET ADDRESS DEPTB PRINT S4/9/ALL VIA EMAIL	Sends results to an e-mail address that you have set up prior to issuing the PRINT statement.
	PRINT S3/3/ALL ADDR ADDEPTB	Sends results to an electronic mail address stored as ADDEPTB.
PRINT VIA FAX	SET ADDRESS ADCS PRINT S2/3/1-10 VIA FAX	Sends results to any fax address worldwide that you have set up prior to issuing the PRINT statement.
	PRINT S2/TL/DE/ALL ADDR ADCS	Sends results to a fax address stored as ADCS.
PRINT for Postal Service Delivery	SET ADDRESS ADSEA PRINT S2/3/1-10	Sends results to a postal address that you have set up prior to issuing the PRINT statement. <i>Note:</i> For postal delivery, the PRINT command is entered alone without specifying the delivery method.
	PRINT S4/TL/DE/ALL ADDR ADSEA	Sends results to a postal address stored as ADSEA.

Note: See pages 52 for information for SET ADDRESS.

Note: If you store an alternate address in your Dialog PROFILE (see page 56 for more information), you can simply enter VIA FAX or VIA EMAIL as part of your PRINT statement.

For more information on the alternate addressing feature, refer to *Successful Searching on Dialog* (http://library.dialog.com/success/print_address.html)

Dialog ERASM (Electronic Redistribution and Archiving) Service

From more than 250 Dialog databases, you can use specialized TYPE, DISPLAY, REPORT, or PRINT options to distribute print or electronic copies of search results to other employees or departments within your organization*, or to store search results in an in-house system. Below is a brief definition of each command as well as some examples of how the commands can be used.

* An organization is defined by the specific legal entity listed in the customer information block of our Standard Service agreement. The definition includes your company's employees, divisions, and branch offices.

Command	Example	Function
COPIES n COP n	PRINT S5/9/1-5 COPIES 10	Provides from Dialog one print copy, plus 10 copies of first five records from set S5 for postal delivery. COPIES n is available only with the PRINT command for paper copies via postal delivery.
REDIST n RED n	TYPE S2/3/ALL REDIST 25 REPORT S1/TITLES REDIST 30 REPORT S3/CO.SA.ST/1-25 RED 42	Displays online all of the results in S2, and grants rights to redistribute each record 25 times within your organization. One original copy is provided from Dialog. REDIST n can be used with the TYPE, DISPLAY, REPORT, and PRINT commands.
ARCHIVE n ARC n	DISPLAY S1/9/1-10 ARCHIVE 50	Displays the first 10 records from set S1, allows you to store (e.g., on a LAN) the results, and grants permission for up to 50 employees in your organization to view the information. One original copy is provided. ARCHIVE n can be used with the TYPE, DISPLAY, REPORT, and PRINT commands.

Note: When you use the REDIST n or ARCHIVE n option with the REPORT TITLES command, you should exit the REPORT TITLES menu after each REDIST or ARCHIVE if you are distributing only the title list. If you stay in the menu and display other format options, each of these options will be assigned with the REDIST or ARCHIVE designation(s) and charges.

Note: You can also use more than one ERA command. For example,

PR S8/4/ALL RED 10 ARC 25 ADDR ABEMAL

prints via electronic mail ALL records from set S8, grants rights to distribute each record 10 times within your organization and store the results, giving 25 other employees in your organization access to the information.

Tracking Records after the Initial Search

The "after-the-fact" feature allows you to record information about records you have copied, distributed, or archived. Simply enter REDIST or ARCHIVE by itself in any file and supply the answers to the prompted questions. This information can also be entered on a single command line:

REDIST File n/Format n/n Items/n Copies/Accession number, Accession number
 REDIST File n/Format n/n Items/n Copies/Accession number, Accession number
 ARCHIVE File n/Format n/n Items/n Users/Accession number, Accession number
 ARCHIVE File n/Format n/n Items/n Users/Accession number, Accession number

Redistribution and archival costs will be displayed in the Dialog cost estimator, which appears when you change files, enter LOGOFF or LOGOFF HOLD, or when you enter a COST command. These charges will also appear on your invoice.

Available Online Help

Command	Description
HELP ERA	Describes the service, lists service terms and conditions, participating databases, and which databases need accession number entries in after-the-fact tracking and/or have additional terms and conditions.
HELP NOERA	Lists Dialog databases which do not participate in ERA.
HELP RATES n	Provides the most current multiplier tables for individual databases. Use HELP RATES to determine COPIES, REDIST, or ARCHIVE charges before entering a transaction. (☞ DialogWeb http://www.dialog.com/info/support/alerts/).
HELP TERMS n	Lists individual database terms and conditions and disclaimers.

Note: HELP COPIES, HELP REDIST, and HELP ARCHIVE are also available online.

For more information on ERA, refer to *Successful Searching on Dialog* (http://library.dialog.com/success/print_era.html)

Dialog AlertSM Service

Dialog Alert is a current awareness service that allows a search to run automatically whenever new records are added to the database and have the results delivered electronically, via fax, e-mail, or postal mail. The Alert service is available for most regularly updated databases on the Dialog[®] (Dialog[®] Classic, DialogClassic WebTM, Dialog[®]WebTM, DialogSelectTM, DialogI, IntraNews), DataStarTM (DataStar Classic, DataStarWebTM) and ProFound[®] services. The exact method for creating an Alert differs depending on the particular product being used. For immediate assistance in setting up an Alert, use the online Customer Alerts Bureau order form (<http://www.dialog.com/info/support/alerts/>), or contact Dialog directly (see p. 61 for contact details).

The procedure for creating, modifying, and deleting an Alert using Dialog Classic is illustrated below.

Note: ERA commands can be used in an Alert profile; see pages 40-41 for information on using the ERA service. PRINT command qualifiers PRO, PORTRAIT, SOLO (see p. 36) and SET NOTIFY ON/OFF (see p. 53) may be used to control the output of Alerts.

Creating a Dialog Alert Profile

Follow the steps below (see examples beginning on page 45):

1. BEGIN in an appropriate database or in multiple databases. (Refer to the *Worldwide Database Catalog* or enter HELP ALERT online to identify databases that offer the Dialog Alert service.)
2. Enter your SELECT statements and complete your search strategy.
3. Enter a PRINT TTITLE command (optional) to assign a title to your search. (For more information on PRINT TTITLE, see page 36.)
4. Enter the SAVE ALERT command. You can follow the command with an optional one- to six-character name (e.g., SAVE ALERT NEWS); if multiple files are open, the name can only be from one to three characters. If no name is given, the Dialog system will assign a serial number. The Dialog Alert profile name or number begins with the letter D (e.g., DANews or DA001).

Some databases allow you to choose the frequency with which your search will be run, e.g., SAVE ALERT NEWS DAILY, SAVE ALERT NEWS WEEK, or SAVE ALERT NEWS MONTH. Check the current *Dialog*

Price List at http://products.dialog.com/products/dialog_dial_pricing.html or enter HELP RATES n (where n is the file number) for frequency options.

5. Enter a PRINT command to identify the set of records to be delivered each time the Dialog Alert profile is run. The results will be mailed to you by first class mail, unless you specify an alternate address. See page 39 for alternate address information.

6. The Dialog system will prompt you to cancel your PRINT statement if current records are not desired. If there are multiple PRINT statements, a prompt to cancel will display for each statement. Alternatively, you can enter the PRINT command before entering SAVE ALERT. In this case, you have the option either to cancel or receive the records in your PRINT statement.

Note: If you create an Alert in a file other than the one where you want the Alert to run, you **must** include FROM nnn to indicate the file where the Alert will run, e.g., SAVE ALERT JET FROM 634.

Other commands used with the Dialog Alert feature:

Command	Example	Function
RECALL ALERT		Displays a list of your Dialog Alert profiles. Includes the name or serial number, date and time entered, number of command lines, and frequency.
RECALL <name or number>	RECALL DA001 RECALL DANNEWS	Displays the entire Dialog Alert strategy (including command and comment lines), without executing the Dialog Alert profile.
RELEASE <name or number>	RELEASE DA001 RELEASE DANNEWS	Releases the specified Dialog Alert profile from the system. Once RELEASED, the profile cannot be EXECUTED or RECALLED.
EDIT <name or number>	EDIT DA001 EDIT DANNEWS	Allows you to edit the specified Dialog Alert profile by using the Online Editor (see page 57).

Note: The RECALL and RELEASE commands can be entered from any database. You can store the strategy with the SAVE ALERT command from any database, using the FROM command; you can also EDIT a profile in any file, but you must remember to save it using the FROM command, e.g., SAVE ALERT NEWS DAILY FROM 16.

Quick Tip: A Dialog Alert profile can also be used as a SearchSave. i.e., you can execute it in other databases or share it with other Dialog customers (e.g., EXS DATABASE/USER 54321).

- DialogWeb users can click the ALERTS button and use fill-in-the-box templates to create, modify and delete a Dialog Alert.

Dialog Alert Example

```
?begin 16
File 16:Gale Group PROWT (R) 1972-2001/Mar 06
(c) 2001 Gale Group
```

```
Set      Items      Description
-----
?s disposable(w)diaper?
19960 DISPOSABLE
6032 DIAPER?
```

```
S1 3070 DISPOSABLE (W) DIAPER?
```

```
?s market(2n) share
1442680 MARKET
623331 SHARE
S2 143005 MARKET (2N) SHARE
```

```
?s s1 and s2
3070 S1
143005 S2
S3 420 S1 AND S2
```

```
?pr title diaper
PRINT TITLE DIAPER
```

```
?save alert diaper week
The Alert will be saved.
```

```
Enter a PRINT statement to be used in your Alert or Q to QUIT.
?pr s3/9/all
```

```
Enter the next PRINT statement or enter S to SAVE or Q to QUIT.
?s
"DBDIAPER" stored as a Weekly Alert in File 16.
```

```
?recall dbdiaper
"DBDIAPER" is stored as a Weekly Alert in File 16.
Line Command
```

```
1. S DISPOSABLE (W) DIAPER?
2. S MARKET (2N) SHARE
3. S S1 AND S2
4. PR TITLE DIAPER
5. PR S3/9/ALL
```


Dialog Interactive AlertsSM

Interactive Alerts from Dialog automatically send a list of article titles from publications you select—directly to your e-mail address. You can then order the complete text of articles in a reply e-mail by checking off the titles of interest. Contact Dialog for more information on Interactive Alerts (see p. 61 for contact details).

DialogWeb users can click the ALERTS button and use a drop-down menu to choose publications of interest to set up an Interactive Alert.

Database Finding Tools**DIALINDEX[®]**

File 411, DIALINDEX, is a central index for most of the Dialog databases. In DIALINDEX, you can compare the number of records retrieved by your strategy among a group of databases. File 411 is divided into subject categories and SuperCategories. The acronyms for the SuperCategories are listed on page 48. Any combination of file names or categories names may be specified with the SET FILES (SF) command.

Note: In DIALINDEX, sets are not created. The TYPE, DISPLAY, and PRINT commands are invalid in DIALINDEX. You must BEGIN the appropriate database(s) and execute your search to obtain search output.

Command	Example	Description
BEGIN 411 BEGIN DIALINDEX	B 411	Connects to File 411, DIALINDEX
SET FILES <file list> SET FILES <file list> SF <file list>	SF INTLCO, INTLNEW, 148 SF PAPERS NOT 630 SF ALLBUSINESS	Specifies the databases you wish to scan. Enter the category acronym(s), file number(s), or a combination, separated by commas. You can also use NOT to remove files from a category. The databases you select with the SF command constitute your File List. When searching in DIALINDEX, you must select at least two databases.
SHOW FILES	SF ALL	All databases available in DIALINDEX may be searched at one time using SF ALL.
SHOW FILES	SHOW FILES	Displays the banners for the files in your File List.

Command	Example	Description
SELECT <search term(s)>	S DISCRM? S AIDS OR ARC (S)DISCRM? S MARSHALL(W) FIELDS/TLLP S AU=(LEE R? or LEE, R?)	Allows you to see the number of records available for search terms in your chosen database(s) by entering a single search statement (240-character maximum). Your search can consist of a single term, a multiple-word phrase, or any appropriate suffix-coded or prefix-coded terms. Nested terminology, proximity operators, and truncated terms can also be used. After entering your SELECT statement, the system scans the databases and displays the number of records in each file. Files that do not retrieve any records for your query do not display unless you have SET DETAIL ON.
SELECT	SELECT	Enter SELECT by itself to repeat the last SELECT statement in a new group of files (SET FILES) in DIALINDEX.
EXPAND <terms or indexes> E <terms or indexes>	EXPAND ADOLESCENT E CO-INTEL	Allows you to scan subject terms or index entries to verify what is present in up to 100 files. SET DETAIL ON shows the file number and number of records in that file. Since sets are not created in DIALINDEX, no E numbers are displayed in DIALINDEX.
RANK FILES	RANK FILES	Used to reorganize the list of databases that has been scanned. Displays a ranked list of files and items (numbered N1, N2, etc.) with those that retrieved the most records for your strategy at the top of the list. You can BEGIN a OneSearch search of up to 60 of these files by using the N numbers, file numbers, or by entering BEGIN HITS.
BEGIN HITS	BEGIN HITS	Allows you to BEGIN up to 60 of the files from your DIALINDEX search in which "hits" were found. If there are more than 60 files in your DIALINDEX search, the first 60 files in which hits are found will be the files opened by BEGIN HITS.

Note: CURRENT is not available in File 411.

Quick Tip: You can store your strategy in DIALINDEX with the SAVE or SAVE TEMP command. After beginning in the files of your choice, use the EXS (EXECUTE STEPS) command to run the saved strategy in one or more databases. You can also stack the EXS command with the BEGIN command, using a semicolon(;), to have the SavedSearch strategy automatically executed. For example, after entering SAVE or SAVE TEMP, use the RANK FILES command, then enter BEGIN N1 N2 EXS or enter BEGIN HITS EXS (or BEGIN HITS EXS TR001).

DialogWeb offers searchers the Databases Selection Tool in addition to DIALINDEX. Databases are arranged by topic and users can click through the topics to identify relevant databases.

DIALINDEX® SuperCategories

Used with the SET FILES (SF) command in File 411 only; these are not available as OneSearch categories.

ALL	ALLIP
ALLAGRI	ALLMATER
ALLBIOSCI	ALLMED
ALLBUSINESS	ALLNEWS
ALLCHEM	ALLONTAPS
ALLCHEMH	ALLPAT
ALLCODIR	ALLPATFU
ALLCOFIN	ALLPHARM
ALLCOMMON	ALLPHYSICS
ALLENERGY	ALLPRODUCTS
ALLENG	ALLREFERENCE
ALLENVIR	ALLSCIENCE
ALLGOVER	ALLSOC
ALLHUMAN	ALLSOCHU
ALLINDMK	ALLTMS

Note: The ALLONTAPS category can also be used in File 290, ONTAP® DIALINDEX®.

DIALINDEX®/OneSearch® Subject Categories

Used with the SF command in File 411 or with a OneSearch BEGIN command. More than one category can be listed (OneSearch currently has a 60 file per search limitation); specific file numbers can also be used:

SF NEWSWIRE, PAPERS
BEGIN PAPERS
BEGIN POLLUT,47,211

Databases can be eliminated from a category using the NOT operator, e.g., SF MEDICINE NOT 5. The content of each subject category can be displayed by entering HELP <category name>, e.g., HELP ENERGY. Subject category names are also listed in the *Worldwide Database Catalog*.

Dialog Finder Files

The Dialog Finder Files are databases that have been created to aid you in selecting databases that contain just the information you are looking for. The Finder Files have been designed to allow you to search multiple database indexes with common search elements.

Dialog Company Name Finder™

The Dialog Company Name Finder (File 416 or COMPFIND) is designed to help you locate Dialog files where company information can be found. Company name records are created from all entries in the company name indexes of the Dialog files included in File 416. (Enter HELP NEWS 416 for a complete list of databases included in File 416.) Company names are shown in the form in which they appear in the original database index, including abbreviations, punctuation (commas and periods are stripped out), and spelling variations. The names are limited to 46 characters, the maximum length of an index entry; longer names are truncated.

Use File 416 for quick identification of files that have information pertaining to a particular company. When the exact name is unknown, EXPAND in the CO= index to browse company name variations. Keywords in the company name can be searched in the Basic Index.

Once a set is created, a preformatted REPORT, which includes company name, record type, file number, and number of occurrences, is available for this file; enter REPORT Sm/COMPANY. The information in the report will be sorted and displayed in a numbered listing from which you can select desired entries. Once you have selected a number(s), the system will automatically save the terms, exit File 416, BEGIN the files that have the selected information, and EXECUTE the saved terms.

Dialog Journal Name Finder™

The Dialog Journal Name Finder (File 414 or JRNLFIND) is the master index to journal names contained in Dialog databases. (Refer to HELP NEWS 414 for a list of files included in File 414.) Individual records have been created from all entries in the JN= index of the Dialog files included in File 414. Journal names are included in the form in which they appear in the original database index, including abbreviations, punctuation, and spelling variations. The names are limited to 46 characters, the maximum length of an index entry; longer names are truncated.

Use File 414 to quickly identify Dialog files that have the most comprehensive coverage of a journal. When the exact name is unknown, EXPAND in the JN=

index on a keyword from the title to browse journal name variations. Keywords in the journal name can also be selected; truncate to include various name endings.

Once a set is created, a preformatted REPORT, which includes journal name, record type, file number, and number of occurrences, is available for this file; enter REPORT **Sn/JOURNAL**. The information in the report will be sorted and displayed in a numbered listing from which you can select desired entries. Once you have selected a number(s), the system will automatically save the terms, exit File 414, BEGIN the files that have the selected information, and EXECUTE the saved terms. The indicators FULLTEXT and BIBLIO-

GRAPHIC in File 414 work on the database level. Therefore, for databases having mixed full-text and bibliographic content, LIMIT results to /FULLTEXT to confirm journal records are complete text records (see p. 11 for LIMIT).

Dialog Product Code Finder™

Dialog Product Code Finder (File 413 or PRODFIND) is designed to locate product information in Dialog databases. Records are created from all entries in the Additional Indexes that reference product names and product codes of the Dialog files that are included in File 413. (Refer to HELP NEWS 413 for a complete list of files included in File 413.)

Product names are shown in the form in which they appear in the original database index, including abbreviations, punctuation (commas and periods are stripped out), and spelling variations. The names are limited to 46 characters, the maximum length of an index entry; longer names are truncated. If a database has multiple Additional Indexes that reference product information—e.g., both Product Name (PN=) and Product Code (PC=)—separate records are created in File 413 for each index.

Use File 413 to quickly identify files that contain product information and the appropriate codes to use for searching. When the exact name is unknown, EXPAND in the PN=index on a keyword from the name to browse product name variations. Keywords from the product names can also be selected; truncate to include various name endings.

Once a set is created, a preformatted REPORT, which includes product name, record type, file number, and number of occurrences, is available for this file; enter REPORT **Sn/PRODUCT**. The information in the report will be sorted and displayed in a numbered listing from which you can select desired entries. Once you have selected a number(s), the system will automatically save the terms, exit File 413, BEGIN the files that have the selected information, and EXECUTE the saved terms.

Sample Search from Dialog Journal Name Finder™

?begin 414

File 414:Dialog Journal Name Finder(TM) 2001/Jan
(c) 2001 Dialog Corp

Ref	Items	Index-term
E1	1	JN=NATURAL SCIENCE // SHIZEN KAGAKU TO HAKUBUTSUGA
E2	2	JN=NATURAL SCIENCE // YEN NIEN C
E3	2	*JN=NATURAL SCIENCE
E4	1	JN=NATURAL SCIENCE // ARCHAEOLOGY AND
E5	1	JN=NATURAL SCIENCE // DIRASAT
E6	1	JN=NATURAL SCIENCE // DONGGUK JOURNAL OF
E7	2	BULLETINS SWEDIS
E8	1	JN=NATURAL SCIENCE // ENTOMOLOGICAL
E9	2	NEWS ACADEMY
E10	1	JN=NATURAL SCIENCE // FUDAN JOURNAL
E11	3	JN=NATURAL SCIENCE // HIYOSHI REVIEW OF
E12	1	OF PHYSICAL
		JN=NATURAL SCIENCE // JOURNAL OF
		CHENGDU UNIVERSITY

?s e3
Enter P or PAGE for more

S1 2 JN="NATURAL SCIENCE"

?report s1/journal

S2 2 Sort 1/ALL/JN,TV,D,R,C,D

Dialog(R)File 414:Dialog Journal Name Finder(TM)
(c) 2001 Dialog Corp All rts. reserv.

Journal	File Number	Type	Record Count
1 NATURAL SCIENCE 10		BIBLIOGRAPHIC 73	
2 NATURAL SCIENCE 144		BIBLIOGRAPHIC 1	

Enter item number(s), P for next page, or EXIT to end Report:
?
Selected item(s): 1
Items from file(s): 10
Enter YES to save items and begin searching these files, P for next page, or EXIT to end Report:

SET Commands

Yes

1 Select Statement(s), 1 Search Term(s)
Serial#TD017


Leaving Report/JOURNAL...



File 10:AGRICOLA 70-2001/Jan
(c) format only 2001 Dialog Corp

Set	Items	Description
S1	73	JE="NATURAL SCIENCE"









SET Commands

SET commands can be stored in your PROFILE or can be entered any time during your current search session. All SET commands used in your current search session (with the exception of SET PASSWORD) remain in effect until LOGOFF or until modified or cancelled by another SET command. For more information on ERA, refer to *Successful Searching on Dialog* (<http://library.dialog.com/success/set.htm>)

Note: SET options that are available in DialogWeb are flagged with the  symbol.

Command	Description
SET ADDRESS Axxxx Example: SET ADDR ABISIMMS	Specifies that prints or orders be sent to the stored address. You can have a different address stored in your PROFILE for e-mail, fax, postal, and SitePrints SM by modem delivery. If you use SET ADDRESS prior to entering more than one print request, it is not necessary to verify the address for each PRINT command. 
SET ALIAS <alias text> <real text> Example: SET ALIAS ADI (W) SET ALIAS	Sets up an alias of your choosing for Dialog search commands, operators, search terms, or database numbers. The alias must be a single alpha-numeric word, up to 15 characters in length. Entering SET ALIAS alone will prompt you to enter the correct information. 
SET BANNERS OFF	Turns off the display of the file banners when BEGINNING two or more files; a single generic banner displays for all of the files.
SET BANNERS ON	Displays a banner for each individual database. ON is the system default.
SET BANNERS SHORT	Displays a one-line banner per database.

SET Commands

Command	Description
SET BANNERS LONG	Displays all available banner information; this is the system default.
SET COST OFF	Shows cost display consisting only of date if set OFF.
SET COST ON	Enter SET COST ON to restore cost display.
SET COST SHORT	If set to SHORT, cost display shows estimate for current file(s) and estimated total costs. Output charges are not separately displayed.
SET COST LONG	To restore full cost display, enter SET COST LONG, the system default.
SET COST ONESEARCH	Sets OneSearch session cost display to a single notation; also SET COST ONE.
SET DETAIL ON	Used in DIALINDEX and OneSearch, displays record counts for individual files. 
SET DETAIL OFF	Cancel with SET DETAIL OFF, the system default. 
SET FILES n,n,n ... Example: SET FILES 8,6,16	Sets the file order in DIALINDEX; changes the file order in OneSearch—used with duplicate detection commands. 
SET H mn SET H 63	Sets horizontal line length (maximum of 132). System default is 75. 
SET HIGHLIGHT ON	Enables highlighting of search terms in output if set ON. You may also use up to five characters for your highlight. For example, enter SET HI %*% to designate the %*% symbols as the highlighting characters. Cancel with SET HIGHLIGHT OFF, the system default. 
SET KWIC n SET K n Example: SET K 50	Sets size of KWIC window (i.e., number of words around the search term(s) that are displayed when the KWIC format is used). KWIC may be SET from 2 to 50 words. System default is 30 words. 
SET NOTICE ON SET NOTICE <amount> Example: SET NOTICE 50 SET NOTICE \$1	Initiates notification of costs that will be incurred by output commands (such as TYPE or PRINT). If you issue the SET NOTICE ON command, the default cost notification is \$100. SET NOTICE OFF turns off the notification. You can also designate the cost at which notification is issued; valid cost amounts are from \$0.01 up. Use of the dollar sign is optional. 
SET NOTIFY OFF	Suppresses the delivery of Alert profiles whenever there are no matching records.
SET NOTIFY ON	SET NOTIFY ON delivers Alert profiles with or without matching records. 

Command	Description
SET PASSWORD <real> <alias> Examples: SET PASSWORD ABCD1234 DEMO SET PASSWORD ABCD1234 SET PASSWORD	Defines an alias password. You must specify your real Dialog password, followed by an alias that you wish to set (must be 3-8 characters). To cancel the alias, enter SET PASSWORD <real>, where <real> is your real Dialog password. If SET PASSWORD is entered alone, you will be prompted to supply the correct information. Do not use this in the profile. ☹
SET POSTINGS ON SET POSTINGS OFF SET SCREEN hh vv Example: SET SCREEN 80 42	Displays the number of postings (total occurrences) of search terms. System default is OFF. Sets characters per line (hh) and lines per screen (vv) for search output. System defaults are H=72; V=20. ☹
SET SELECT SHORT	Suppresses the intermediate search results in response to the SELECT command.
SET SELECT FULL	Use SET SELECT FULL to restore full display. System default is FULL.
SET SUBACCOUNT <name> SET SUBACCT BACK <name> SET SUBACCT ? SET SUBACCT BACK ? Example: SET SUBACCT 515.6 (Jones) SET SUBACCT BACK MATH DEPT	Assigns a subaccount (up to 32 characters) for billing purposes. SET SUBACCOUNT <name> applies to current search session. SET SUBACCT BACK <name> applies to costs since last BEGIN command or since login if BEGIN has not yet been entered. SET SUBACCT? or SET SUBACCT BACK ? can be entered as the last line in your PROFILE to establish a prompt each time you log on to enter a subaccount. ☹
SET TARGET Options: FORMAT XX e.g. SET TARGET FORMAT 3,DE,K	Specifies menu display for TARGET results. Alters the fields displayed in the Browse List. XX can be any combination of field codes or predefined formats (applicable for the database(s) searched), separated by commas.
FREQ PERCENT ITEMS n CONT	Inserts term frequency in Browse List records. Inserts percent relevance in Browse List records. Defines the number of items on the Browse List that will display before the menu prompt appears. Changes complete-text display from screen-by-screen to a continuous display. ☹

Command	Description
SET Un xx,xx,... Example: SET U1 CO,DN	Sets a user-defined format for up to nine formats (U1-U9) containing specified display codes for use during a search session (or store the SET Un command in your PROFILE, see page 55). Also displays the cost of the user-defined format. <i>Note:</i> The per-record cost defaults to the least expensive predefined format that contains all of the requested field codes.
TYPE S5/U1/ALL DISPLAYS S3/U2/1-10 PRINT S6/U1/5,8	Use your custom formats with the TYPE, DISPLAY, or PRINT command: Displays records in user-defined Format U1. Displays records in user-defined Format U2. Prints offline records in user-defined Format U1. ☹
SET V mn Example: SET V 36 , SET V 0	Sets number of lines per screen to mn. SET V 0 is commonly entered before REPORT command to allow a continuous display. ☹

SHOW Command

Use the SHOW command to display any SET parameters that are currently in effect. You can display all of the SET parameters by entering SHOW ALL. You can also specify just the parameter of interest.

Command	Description
SHOW <parameter> Examples: SHOW ALL SHOW ADDRESS <detail>	Displays the settings for specific SET parameters. Displays the status of all SET parameters. Displays the name or serial number of an alternate address that is set. The DETAIL option causes the complete address to display.
SHOW FILES	Displays the file banner(s) for files you are currently searching.
SHOW HI	Displays the status of the HIGHLIGHT parameter.
SHOW PASSWORD	Displays alias password setting.
SHOW Un	Displays the field labels defined with the specified User Defined Format Un
SHOW UALL	Displays field defined for all User Defined Formats

PROFILE Feature

The Dialog PROFILE feature allows you to customize the Dialog service to your own needs. Any of the SET commands listed on the previous pages can be stored in your PROFILE, except SET PASSWORD (your alias password is stored indefinitely until you change or cancel it).

After storing one or more SET commands in your PROFILE, the SET commands will be executed automatically each time you log on and will remain in effect for the duration of your search session.

Creating Your PROFILE

To create your PROFILE, follow the steps below (this can be done in any database):

1. Enter EDIT to establish your Dialog PROFILE. If you have already created a PROFILE, enter EDIT PROFILE to modify your PROFILE.
2. Enter your first SET command and press ENTER; you will be prompted to input the next line of your PROFILE at the INPUT: prompt.
3. Enter additional SET commands at each INPUT: prompt. If you are entering a SET SUBACT command, it **must** appear as the last line of your PROFILE. When you are finished entering SET commands, press ENTER twice at the INPUT: prompt to return to Edit Mode.
4. Enter SAVE PROFILE at the EDIT: prompt. Your PROFILE is stored and will be automatically activated each time you log on.

Note: If you want to use the SET command(s) you have just stored in your PROFILE, you must log off and log back on.

Command	Example	Function
Viewing your PROFILE	RECALL PROFILE	Displays your current PROFILE.
Editing your PROFILE	EDIT PROFILE	Places you in the Online Editor. You can make changes to your existing PROFILE by using any of the Online Editor commands (see p. 57).
Releasing your PROFILE	RELEASE PROFILE	Cancels your PROFILE and restores system defaults.

Online Editor

You can create or edit SearchSaves, Dialog Alert profiles, alternate addresses, or your Dialog PROFILE using the Online Editor. The Online Editor can be used in any database, except Dialog HomeBase. When saving a Dialog Alert profile in a database other than the one it will run in, be sure to use the FROM option to designate the correct file. The most common Online Editor commands are listed below, and an example is shown on page 59. Complete details on the EDIT command may be found in *Successful Searching on Dialog* (http://library.dialog.com/success/edit_profile.html)

Command	Description
EDIT	Creates your PROFILE, a new SearchSave, or a Dialog Alert profile.
EDIT <name or number>	Edits an existing SearchSave, Alert profile, address, or PROFILE; enter EDIT followed by the desired name or serial number.
Examples:	
EDIT SD001	Edits an existing SearchSave.
EDIT DANEW5	Edits an existing Alert profile.
EDIT ADDRESS	Creates an alternate address to use with the PRINT and/or ORDER commands. You will be prompted to enter address information.
EDIT ADDR FAX	
EDIT EMAIL	
EDIT ADDRESS	Modified a previously stored address; enter EDIT ADDR followed by the desired name or serial number.
Example:	
EDIT ADDRESS AB1ACK	
EDIT PROFILE	Modifies your previously stored PROFILE.
RECALL ADDRESS	Displays names and serial numbers of all addresses stored, date and time entered, command lines, and delivery method. Specific delivery addresses can also be displayed.
RECALL FAX	
RECALL EMAIL	
RECALL <name or number>	Displays a specific SearchSave, Alert profile, address, or PROFILE by its name or number.
Example:	
RECALL AB010	
RELEASE <name or number>	Deletes a stored SearchSave, Alert profile, address, or PROFILE, from the system. Once released, the SearchSave, Alert profile, address, or PROFILE cannot be RECALLED.
Example: RELEASE SBJACK	

Note: Before RELEASing an address, be sure that it is not included in any Dialog Alert profiles.

Commands Entered at the EDIT: Prompt:

Command	Description
LIST L	Displays all current lines of text while in the Editor; lines are numbered in increments of 10 (unless RENUM is used).
INSERT I	Allows you to add lines to the existing text by placing you in Input Mode. To return to Edit Mode, press ENTER at the INPUT: prompt to send a blank line.
INSERT mn I mn	Allows you to insert a new line at line mn of existing text, e.g., INSERT 21 places you in Input Mode immediately after Line 20.
CHANGE <line #>/old/new/ C	Permits you to change "old text" to "new text" in the specified line. <i>Note:</i> If text contains a slash mark (/), use periods (.) to separate old and new text.
Examples: CHANGE 30/CBS/NBC/ C 50.S S9/DE.S S8/DE.	
COPY <line #> to <line #> CO Example: COPY 100 TO 255	Permits you to duplicate the specified line number to an additional location.
DELETE <line #> DELETE <line #> <line #> DELETE ALL D	Allows you to delete specified line number(s). <i>Note:</i> Use caution when deleting line numbers. The deleted line (or set) may have been used in other lines of your strategy. These embedded set numbers are not renumbered after a change or deletion.
Example: DELETE 30	
MOVE <line #> to <line #> M	Allows you to move the specified line number to a different location.
Example: MOVE 50 TO 75	
RENUM RENUM n	Permits you to renumber lines by 10s unless otherwise specified. For example, RENUM 5 rennumbers lines in increments of 5.
QUIT	Allows you to leave the editor without saving any changes. <i>Note:</i> The Online Editor does not automatically change set numbers; if your strategy uses set numbers in its command lines, you must adjust the set numbers by using the CHANGE command.
SAVE PROFILE	Permits you to save your Dialog PROFILE along with any changes.
SAVE SAVE ADDRESS SAVE ALERT Examples: SAVE ADDR MIONES SAVE ALERT JET	Permits you to store the appropriate alternate address, Dialog Alert profile, or SearchSave, along with any changes. When editing any of these through the same connection, you will be prompted to replace the old one (yes or no).

Online Editor Example for SearchSave

?edit sabook

Editor entered

Name: SABOOK

Total lines: 5

Line increment: 10

Last line: 50

EDIT:

?list

10. SELECT ENGLAND/DE, TI

20. SELECT BOOKSTORE? OR BOOK (W) STORE?

30. S S2/TI, DE

40. S S1 AND S3

50. SELECT S4 AND MYSTERY

EDIT:

?delete 30

EDIT:

?insert 21

INPUT: 21

?select science (w) fiction

INPUT: 22

? <ENTER>

Returning to EDIT mode

EDIT:

?change 40/s3/s2 and s3/

40. S S1 AND S2 AND S3

EDIT:

?delete 50

EDIT:

?list

10. SELECT ENGLAND/DE, TI

20. SELECT BOOKSTORE? OR BOOK (W) STORE?

21. SELECT SCIENCE (W) FICTION

40. S S1 AND S2 AND S3

EDIT:

?renum

Name: SABOOK

Total lines: 4

Line increment: 10

Last line: 40

```

EDIT:
?list
10. SELECT ENGLAND/DE, TI
20. SELECT BOOKSTORE? OR BOOK (N) STORE?
30. SELECT SCIENCE (N) FICTION
40. S S1 AND S2 AND S3

EDIT:
?save
->Replace "SABOOK"? (yes/no)

?y
Search-save "SABOOK" stored
Exit from editor
  
```

Document Delivery Services

Dialog offers thousands of full-text documents online in its database; however, customers may wish to obtain copies of certain documents in their original published formats. Several service options are available from Dialog for this purpose.

Dialog SourceOne®

Dialog SourceOne provides high-quality digitized images of patent documents that can be delivered via fax, postal mail, express mail, or Internet e-mail. The patent collection includes the United States, European (EPO) and World Intellectual Property (WIPO/PCT) patent publications. For information about Dialog SourceOne, view the SourceOne description online at: <http://products.dialog.com/products/sourceone/>, or contact the Knowledge Center (U.S.) at 1-800-334-2564.

DIALORDER®

DIALORDER allows you to place orders online for copies of documents such as journal articles, conference papers, theses, etc. Document copies are provided from a variety of third-party document delivery services with whom Dialog has cooperative agreements. For more information about DIALORDER and a current list of document providers, consult the list online at: <http://library.dialog.com/yellow sheets/>, or contact the Knowledge Center (U.S.) at 1-800-334-2564. For examples of how to place orders, see page 24, the ORDER Command.

Search Assistance

Help via the Web

The Dialog Web site (<http://www.dialog.com>) contains links to help on a variety of topics from product descriptions to pricing. Extensive search assistance documentation is available in the Dialog Library (<http://library.dialog.com>). Training workshops, tutorials, and other instructional materials appear in the Dialog Training Center (<http://training.dialog.com>). Schedules of training classes worldwide can also be found in the Dialog Training Center.

SolutionBase (<http://www.dialog.com/support/>)

SolutionBase is a searchable repository of answers on the Dialog Web site which offers instant access to frequently asked questions (FAQs), search solutions, technical support, search tips, and online assistance. SolutionBase is available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

Help Online

Help messages are also available online at any time during your search by using the HELP command. For example, entering the command HELP PRINT displays a help message explaining the use of the PRINT command. To view a complete listing of all online HELP commands, enter HELP HELP. Some of the more frequently used HELP commands include:

```

HELP FIELD n      To display a complete list of searchable fields for database n.
                   Example: HELP FIELD 16
                   To display a description of database n.
                   Example: HELP FILE 519
HELP FMTn         To display available format options for database n.
                   Example: HELP FMT 635
HELP LIMITn       To display a list of limit qualifiers for database n.
                   Example: HELP LIMIT 6
HELP RATES n      To display a complete rate schedule for database n.
                   Example: HELP RATES 632
  
```

The HELP command can be abbreviated as a question mark. For example, enter RATES 154 to display the rates for File 154. A summary of the estimated cost of your search displays each time you enter a BEGIN or LOGOFF command, to check your costs during a search session, simply enter the command COST.

For online help, Dialog Web users can click on the HELP button on the menu bar, the (question mark in a red circle) next to the Command box, or the topic help buttons (Rates, Limits, Formats, etc.) that appear on the Search History screen.

Personal Assistance



Personal assistance is available from your account representative and the Dialog Knowledge Center at:

- 1-800-3-DIALOG (U.S.) 8:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. EST Monday - Friday
- 0 800 6900 00 (U.K.) 9:00 a.m. to 6:30 p.m. GMT Monday - Friday

You may also contact a local Help Desk in other countries. For a current list of locations and telephone numbers, consult SolutionBase's "Phone Use" menu tab at: http://www.dialog.com/info/support/index_phone.shtml. Help is also available via e-mail at: customer@dialog.com (Americas) or UK: client_services@dialog.com (Europe, Middle East, Africa, Asia-Pacific)

Account Administration & Pricing

Questions or requests concerning your Dialog account may be communicated in any of the ways described in the previous paragraph. In addition, you may use the SolutionBase Fast Contact feature for specific administrative requests (http://www.dialog.com/info/support/index_email.shtml), for example:

account activation or de-activation, password requests, invoice questions, etc. More detail on Dialog account administration, pricing and billing is available online at: http://library.dialog.com/products/dialog_new_user/account.html. Current pricing information for all Dialog products and services is available online at: <http://www.dialog.com/pricing/>. To check costs during a search session, simply enter the command COST (Ⓢ DialogWeb ). Check pricing for specific databases with HELP RATES n (Ⓢ DialogWeb ). Check terms of usage for specific database with HELP TERMS n.

Training Options

Dialog offers a variety of training options including: public training classes, self-paced online courses on CD-ROM and via the Web, personalized telephone training, and a broad array of product support documentation. Training schedules, downloadable interactive training modules, and course workbooks can be found in the Dialog Training Center (<http://training.dialog.com>). To register for a training class, contact the Knowledge Center.

ONTAP® Databases

Practice online using Dialog Classic or DialogWeb is available at free or minimal cost. Specially-created ONTAP (ONline Training & Practice) databases are available for training and practice. To use the ONTAP databases at no charge, you must log on using a current ONTAP user id and password. Current ONTAP user ids and passwords may be obtained from the Knowledge Center, or online at: http://training.dialog.com/sem_info/ontap_pw.html.

Connecting to Dialog

Connecting to Dialog services requires that you make the connection through the Internet or telecommunications network, such as MCI® WorldCom PDN or SprintNet®. These networks are accessed via telephone lines by dialing specific access numbers and logging on using a protocol specific to the network you are using. Below is information on connecting to Dialog via MCI PDN or SprintNet. For information on how to establish an international connection as well as a list of the networks available, call for assistance: 1-800-334-2565 (U.S.); 0800 6900 00 (U.K.).

DialogLink®

DialogLink is a free communications software package for the Windows® operating system which offers enhanced access to the Dialog and DataStar services. Features include:

- Built-in scripts to automate login to Dialog and DataStar via a variety of networks;
- Type-ahead buffer which allows you to enter search strategies before logon and which will then execute automatically;
- Marking feature that allows highlighting of noncontiguous text for printing, saving to a file, or copying to a clipboard;
- Automatic tracking of cost estimates by the accounting and reporting functions.

To learn more about DialogLink and get user documentation consult: <http://products.dialog.com/products/dlink/>. Download DialogLink software from: http://products.dialog.com/products/dlink/dlink_download.html.

Internet Access

You can access the Dialog service through the Internet either by telnet or by using DialogWeb or DialogClassic Web. DialogLink can also be configured to use an Internet connection.

Telnet

To access Dialog by telnet, you must be an existing Dialog customer and have a current Dialog User ID and password. Telnet sessions use telnet software that you must have installed on your local machine or network, and properly configured in your browser's "helper applications" or similar feature. You may need to talk with your local provider or systems administrator about configuring or installing telnet software. The Dialog telnet address is *dialog.com* or *192.132.3.254*. If using an internet browser, the most common format for starting a Dialog telnet session would be to enter the URL as: <telnet://dialog.com> or <telnet://192.132.3.254>

When connecting to Dialog via the telnet link, follow these simple steps:

1. Enter your Dialog Customer User ID at the prompt.
2. Enter your Dialog Password at the prompt.

If there are connection problems, be sure your locally installed telnet software is configured and installed properly.

Dialog Web™ or DialogClassic Web™

To login to Dialog through Dialog Web (<http://www.dialogweb.com>) or DialogClassic Web, (<http://www.dialogclassic.com>) go to the URL for the product, and enter your Dialog Customer User ID and Password in the boxes provided.

Software Settings for Modem Access

Most standard commercially available communication software packages will allow you to connect to the Dialog service. In order to connect to Dialog, your telecommunications software needs to support TTY emulation, ASCII text capture, and asynchronous transmission.

See the following list for the specific settings your telecommunications software may ask you to designate. Your software may not require you to make these selections. Normally, the software default settings will allow you to access Dialog.

- 300, 1200, 2400, 9600, 14400, or higher bps transmission speed up to 19,200 bps
- 1 start bit, 7 data bits, even parity, 1 stop bit (10 bits/character)
- Alternately, 1 start bit, 8 data bits, no parity, 1 stop bit (10 bits/character)
- Flow Control = XON/XOFF (sometimes called software control)
- XON/XOFF = on
- Auto line feed = off
- Local echo = off

MCI® WorldCom PDN Access (1-800-937-2862 <http://www.tymnet.com/#dialup>)

Once you have dialed a telecommunications access number to connect to the MCI® PDN service and have established a connection, MCI® PDN will request your terminal identifier (this line may be garbled if you are transmitting at 1200 baud). Wait for this message to begin before entering the appropriate character from the table on the next page.

A terminal identifier indicates to the network the characteristics of your computer. Most computers can use the A terminal identifier. After you have entered a terminal identifier, MCI® PDN will ask you to "please log in." The full login procedure is described below.

please type your terminal identifier A	Type terminal identifier a (will not print)
-4603-0B0-	Type DIALOG; press ENTER
please log in: DIALOG	
DIALOG: call connected	
DIALOG INFORMATION SERVICES	
PLEASE LOGON:	Type User Number; press ENTER
?XXXXXXXXXX	
ENTER PASSWORD:	Type Password; press ENTER
?XXXXXXXXXX	

If you make an error in typing, do NOT backspace or enter C H to correct it (this will automatically change the setting to half duplex and the characters you type will not appear on your terminal). Instead, press enter and you will be prompted to enter the service name.

SprintNet® Access (1-800-473-7983 <http://www.sprintbiz.com/ipdial/acces.html>)

After dialing the appropriate access number and establishing the connection, an "online" light may come on, or your computer may indicate that the connection is made. For 1200 baud access, you must press enter twice before any further response will occur. If you are transmitting at 2400 or faster, press enter, instead of pressing enter twice.

SprintNet® Terminal Identifiers

The SprintNet request for a terminal identifier is the message **TERMINAL=**. For most equipment, simply pressing Enter will be sufficient as a terminal identifier, as this accepts the default connection settings. If this does not work for you, call SprintNet customer support.

The @ sign is the SprintNet® request that you identify the host computer to which you want to connect. The addresses for Dialog services are C DIALOG, C 41548, or C 41520. We recommend that you enter C DIALOG. The full login procedure is described below:

<ENTER><ENTER>(300or1200baud)	Press ENTER twice (for either 300 or 1200),
or	
<ENTER> (2400or faster baud)	Press ENTER (for 2400 or faster)
TELENET	

Troubleshooting

41513J

TERMINAL=

Press ENTER

@C DIALOG

Type C DIALOG; press ENTER

DIALOG CONNECTED

DIALOG INFORMATION SERVICES

Type User Number; press ENTER

PLEASE LOGON:

?XXXXXXX

ENTER PASSWORD:

?XXXXXXX

Type Password; press ENTER

Troubleshooting

Correcting and Interrupting

BREAK

If the system is not responding, on personal computers the BREAK or INTERRUPT feature is programmed in your communications software (not all communications software includes this feature.) Dialog responds to approximately 250 milli-seconds of ASCII nulls (hexadecimal 00) as a break. See your software user's manual for your break function.

System Messages

Dialog system messages are generally self-explanatory. They are always preceded by >>>.

Examples:

```
?e (redwood)
>>>No related terms exist for this term

?s xerox/cs
>>>Term "CS" is not a valid suffix in file 1 and is ignored

?s sc=7011
>>>Prefix "SC" is undefined

?s probono
S4 0 PROBONO

?t s4/6/all
>>>Item 1 is not within valid item range

?s treaty
S2 13 TREATY
```

Troubleshooting

?t 13\3\1

>>>'13\3\1' not recognized as set or accession number [backward slash marks cannot be interpreted correctly; correct format: t 13/3/1]

?save alert

>>>This ALERT does not contain a PRINT statement

?sort s1/all/jn,pd,d

>>>A maximum of 50,000 items can be sorted online.

?print s1/5/all

>>>A maximum of 5000 prints may be done at a time - please wait a moment.

P270: PRINT S1/5/ALL (items 1-5000) est. cost of \$1000.00
Estimated postal surcharge (\$0.10 per record per copy) is \$500.00.

?s (boy? or girl? and (school or class)

>>>Unmatched parentheses

?exs tc019

>>>File not found

?s alk?

>>>Processing for ALK? stopped after ALKOXY SOLANE

About the preceding S ALK? message: A set is created from retrieval up to and including the specified term; the message warns that results are incomplete. Search results can be continued by entering a range from the stopping point to the end of the index, e.g., S ALKOXY SOLANE:ALK9999. The truncation maximum is 2,000 terms, when using a colon to define a range.

Dialog System Capacities

The numbers given in this section represent maximum system capacities unless otherwise indicated.

BEGIN Command

- 400 numbered sets per search (i.e., BEGIN)
- 5,000,000 postings (total occurrences of all terms) per search

EXPAND Command

- 50 E- or R-numbered lines per command, displayed 12 lines at a time; display continued with PAGE
- 50 E- or R-numbered lines per command, displayed 50 lines at a time, through DialogWeb

SELECT Command

- **Number of characters**
 - 240 characters per command, including spacing and punctuation
 - 49 characters per word or phrase, including prefix code if used
 - 7 prefixes applied to a given search term
 - 40 characters per series of suffix codes (in addition to accession number range) applied to a given search term (not all characters will display)
- **Limits related to search logic**
 - 49 logical operations in a single command
 - 50 set numbers, E numbers, or R numbers entered using OR or the colon (:)
 - 7 non-sequential, set numbers, E numbers, or R numbers entered using commas
 - 2,000 terms retrieved with truncation or the colon (:)
 - 20,000 index entries retrieved with truncation (?)

TYPE and DISPLAY commands

- 240 characters per TYPE or DISPLAY command
- 39 item ranges per TYPE or DISPLAY command

DIALINDEX

- 2 file minimum
- All files available in DIALINDEX can be searched at one time (e.g., SF ALL)
- Up to 100 files can be used in an EXPAND display

DIALORDER

- 240 characters, including command, punctuation, spacing, and text per ORDER or ORDER ITEM command
- 100 records per order, per KEEP set (set S0)

Duplicate Detection

- 5,000 records can be processed with one of the duplicate detection commands (ID, IDO, RD)

KWIC format

- 2- to 50-word window specified with SET KWIC command; default is 30 words

MAP Command

- 50 SELECT statements stored in a MAP SearchSave; 51st SELECT ORS together the 50 sets
- 240 characters per SELECT statement generated by MAP
- 10 SearchSaves created by MAP command; 11th SearchSave created for a record in process of being MAPped; enter second MAP command to complete retrieval
- 200 separate SELECT statements in a SearchSave created with MAP using the STEPS option
- 3,000 CAS® Registry Numbers MAPped within 4 SearchSaves; number of terms MAPped varies with length of terms

OneSearch

- 60 files can be searched at the same time

PRINT Command (Continues next page)

- 999 separate PRINT commands per day
- 240 characters per PRINT command
- 5,000 records per command
- 50 records printed if item range is not specified (100 records for Format 1)
- 85 parameters per PRINT command (i.e., non-sequential items, display codes, or sort codes; a preset user-defined format (Un) counts as one parameter regardless of the number of codes it contains)
- 45 item ranges per PRINT command
- 39 non-sequential record numbers per PRINT command
- 80 characters for the title using PRINT TITLE
- 1 PRINT TITLE per BEGIN command
- 30-minute hold on electronic or fax PRINT commands unless SEND is entered

PRINT Command (Continued)

- 28 PRINT commands can be cancelled within a 30-minute period
- 10 print transaction numbers per PRINT CANCEL Pnm-Pnm command
- 60 PRINT transactions listed in a PRINT QUERY for the last 96 hours on the computer side being used
- 26 characters, including spaces, per Attention Line specified for mailing labels
- 3 megabytes per PRINT request
- 1 block of characters equals 1,024 characters

RANK Command

- 50,000 postings can be RANKed
- Up to 80 characters (including spaces) in a RANK title

REPORT Command

- 5,000 records (items) per command
- 20 field codes (i.e., columns) per command (depending on current line length)
- 20- to 132-character line length using SET H command; default is 75 characters (CROSSTAB default is 80)
- 0 to 70 lines per page/screen using SET V command (SET V 0 displays continuous output); default is 22 lines for most terminals; 21 lines using DialogLink
- 2 row levels, 8 data columns (depending on current line length) for CROSSTAB reports
- 30,000 records per CROSSTAB report
- 240 characters, including spaces, per post-processing REPORT formats (i.e., SYLK, DELIM, etc.)
- 1,000 records (items) in REPORT TITLES

SAVE Command

- 1 to 6 characters can be used to name a single-file SearchSave or Dialog Alert profile
- 1 to 3 characters can be used to name a multiple-file SearchSave or Dialog Alert profile
- 7 days storage is attached to a SAVE TEMP command

Search Output

- 20- to 132-character line length using SET H command; default is 75 characters
- 5 to 70 lines per page/screen using SET V command; default is 22 lines for most terminals; 21 lines using DialogLink; SET V 0 causes continuous display

SORT Command

- 50,000 records (items) per SORT command or per PRINT command using sort parameters
- First 46 characters in a field used as SORT key
- 10 levels incorporated in one SORT command

TARGET Command

- 50 records per set; fewer records may be retrieved per set, but 50 is the maximum per set
- 25 terms per search statement; punctuation marks used to search are counted as terms (e.g., (VIETNAM WAR) equals 4 search terms) — spaces do not count as terms

User-defined formats (UDFs)

- 9 U-numbered formats created with SET Un command
- 64 display codes in a UDF that does not also contain a predefined, numbered format
- 63 display codes plus 1 predefined, numbered format in a UDF entered with a TYPE, DISPLAY, or PRINT command

Miscellaneous

- 240 characters per comment line identified by an asterisk
- 1 to 15 characters can be used to create an alias
- 30-minute hold of last search with LOGOFF HOLD; 15 minutes after a telecommunications-caused disconnect

Index

- ? (Command prompt)..... 4
- ? (HELP)..... 4
- ? (Truncation)..... 6, 68
- ? (Command stacking)..... 4, 68
- * (Comment)..... 13, 71
- ! (EXPL.ODE)..... 13-14
- () (Parentheses, Order of Execution)..... 5
- see also (W) (WITH Operator)..... 4
- : (Range operator)..... 9-10, 68
- ADD..... 29-30
- ADDR see SET ADDRESS
- Account queries & administration..... 62
- Additional indexes..... 8
- Alternate addressing..... 39
- Alerts..... 4, 28, 36, 39, 49, 43-45, 53, 57, 58, 67, 70
- AND..... 4, 5, 7, 68
- ARCHIVE (ERA)..... 41, 42
- B see BEGIN
- Basic Index..... 7
- BEGIN..... 3, 27, 68
- BEGIN HITS..... 47
- Blusheet 7, 8, 16, 17, 21, 27, 35, 36, 37, 38
- BREAK..... 66
- Categories..... 46, 48
- CHANGE (Online Editor)..... 58
- Colon (:): Range Operator..... 9-10
- Command Stacking..... 4, 68
- Comment Lines..... 13, 71
- Company Name Finder..... 49
- Connecting to Dialog..... 63
- Connectors see Operators
- Connecting Dialog..... 2, 62
- COPIES (ERA)..... 41, 42
- COPY (Online Editor)..... 58
- Copyright see ERA
- COST..... 41-43
- CROSS TAB..... 35, 70
- CURRENT..... 3, 9, 14, 27, 47
- Customer support..... 2, 43, 60, 61, 62
- DashStar..... 1, 43
- Date searching..... 8, 27
- DELETE (Online Editor)..... 58
- DIALINDEX..... 9, 27, 46-48, 53, 68
- DIALINDEX Categories..... 48
- Dialog Alerts see Alerts
- Dialog Classic..... 1, 3, 43, 62
- DialogClassic Web..... 1, 43, 63, 64
- Dialog Finder Files see Company Name Finder, Journal Name Finder, Product Code Finder
- Dialog for Lotus® Notes®..... 36
- Dialog Intranet Toolkit..... 1
- DialogLink for Windows®..... 1, 43
- DialogSelect..... 43
- DialogWeb..... 1, 2, 62, 64
- Alerts..... 40, 45
- Command prompt..... 3
- Databases Selection Tool..... 48
- DISPLAY..... 35
- EXPAND..... 3
- FIELDS..... 8, 9
- HELP..... 61
- LIMITS..... 11
- FORMATS..... 37
- LOGOFF/LOGOFF HOLD..... 4
- Multiple command stacking..... 4
- SET commands..... 52-54
- SORT..... 17
- Dialog!..... 43
- DIALORDER..... 24-26, 60, 71
- DISPLAY SETS (DS)..... 4, 27, 28
- DISPLAY..... 34, 35, 38, 71
- Display Codes..... 35, 38, 54, 55
- Document Delivery..... 24, 60
- Duplicate Detection..... 30-33, 68
- E see EXPAND
- EDIT..... 44, 45, 56-60
- EDIT ADDRESS..... 39, 56, 57
- EDIT PROFILE..... 56, 57
- Editor, Online..... 57-60
- Electronic Delivery System..... 39
- Electronic Redistribution and Archiving (ERA)..... 41-43
- E-mail delivery..... 39, 52, 56, 57
- ERA..... 37, 41-43, 52
- EXECUTE (EX)..... 12, 47
- EXECUTE STEPS (EXS)..... 12, 47
- EXPAND 3, 8, 10, 27, 28, 34, 47, 49, 50, 68
- EXPLODE (!)..... 13-14
- (F) (Field Operator)..... 5
- Field..... 7, 8, 17, 18, 21, 27, 35, 38, 54, 55, 61, 70
- Field Codes/Tags see Display Codes
- FIND..... 3
- Finder Files..... 49-52
- Formats..... 36-38, 70
- see also Post-processing formats, Predefined formats and User-Defined formats
- FROM..... 28, 34, 36, 44, 45
- HELP..... 4, 61
- see also specific commands BEGIN, RANK, etc.
- HELP ARCHIVE..... 42

- HELP ALERT..... 43
- HELP COPIES..... 42
- HELP ERA..... 42
- HELP FIELD..... 7, 8
- HELP FMT..... 36, 37
- HELP KWC..... 38
- HELP LABEL..... 36
- HELP LIMIT..... 11
- HELP NOERA..... 42
- HELP RATES..... 42, 44, 61, 62
- HELP REDIST..... 42
- HELP TERMS..... 42, 62
- HIGHLIGHT..... 55
- Journal Name Finder..... 49, 51-52
- IDPAT..... 31-33
- Indexes..... 6, 8
- INSERT (Online Editor)..... 57
- Interactive Alerts..... 46
- Internet access..... 63
- KEEP..... 24, 25, 28, 69
- Knowledge Center..... 2, 43, 60, 62
- KWIC..... 15, 38, 53, 69
- (L) (Link Operator)..... 5
- Limit Suffixes..... 11
- LIMITALL..... 11
- LIST (Online Editor)..... 57
- Logical Operators..... 4, 68
- LOGOFF..... 4
- LOGOFF HOLD..... 4, 71
- Lotus® Notes®..... 36
- MAP..... 21-23, 69
- MC@ WorldCom..... 63, 64
- MOVE (Online Editor)..... 58
- Multiple command stacking..... 4, 68
- (N) (NEAR Operator)..... 5
- New Users Guide..... 1, 62
- NOT..... 4, 5, 7, 27, 46, 48, 68
- Numeric Searching..... 10
- OneSearch..... 3, 9, 17, 27-28, 29, 30, 32, 35, 47, 48, 53, 69
- Online Editor..... 57-60
- Online Thesauri..... 13-14
- ONTAP databases..... 48
- Operators..... 4-5, 68
- OR..... 4, 5, 7, 68
- ORDER..... 24-26, 40, 56, 60, 69
- see also DIALORDER
- Order of Execution/Order of Precedence..... 5
- Output Commands..... 3, 4, 34-37
- PAGE..... 3, 34, 51, 68
- Parentheses, Use of..... 5
- Patent Duplicate Identification (IDPAT)..... 31-33
- Post-processing formats..... 35
- Predefined formats..... 36-38, 61
- Prefix codes..... 5
- Prefix truncation..... 6
- Pricing..... 12, 43, 62
- PRINT..... 28, 34, 36-37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 44, 69-70 see also Alternate Addressing, SEND, and SET ADDRESS
- PRINT LABELS..... 36
- PRINT PORTRAIT..... 36, 43
- PRINT PRO (Print Results Only)..... 36, 43
- PRINT QUERY..... 37
- PRINT SOLO..... 36, 43
- PRINT TITLE..... 36, 43, 69
- Product Code Finder..... 50
- PROFILE Feature/File..... 39, 40, 52, 56
- Profound..... 1
- Proximity Operators..... 5
- Publication Date..... 13, 16, 31, 45, 47
- Quick Tip..... 9-10, 68
- Range Operator (!)..... 17-21, 70
- RANK..... 17-21, 70
- RANK FILES (RF)..... 47
- RECALL (Online Editor)..... 47
- RECALL ADDRESS..... 40
- RECALL ALERT..... 44, 45, 46
- RECALL EMAIL..... 57
- RECALL FAX..... 57
- RECALL MAP..... 23
- RECALL PROFILE..... 56
- RECALL SAVE..... 12, 13
- RECALL SearchSaves..... 12, 13
- RECALL TEMP..... 43
- REDIST (ERA)..... 41
- RELEASE..... 13, 44, 56, 57
- Remove Duplicates (RD)..... 30, 69
- RENUM (Online Editor)..... 57, 58
- REPEAT..... 29-30
- REPORT..... 35, 41, 49, 50, 55, 70
- REPORT COMPANY..... 49
- REPORT JOURNAL..... 50
- REPORT PRODUCT..... 50
- REPORT TITLES..... 41, 70
- REPORT XTAB..... 35, 70
- Reserved Words..... 6, 7
- Sample Searches
- ADD and REPEAT..... 29-30
- ALERT, Creating an..... 45-46
- Finder File, Journal Name..... 51-52
- IDPAT..... 32-33
- MAP..... 22-23
- Online Editor..... 59-60
- ORDER..... 25-27
- RANK..... 18-21
- TARGET..... 15, 16

- S *see* SELECT
 (S) (Subfield Operator) 5
 SAVE 11-12, 13, 47, 71
 see also SearchSave
 SAVE ADDRESS 58
 SAVE ALERT 28, 43, 44, 45, 58
 SAVE PROFILE 56, 58
 SAVE TEMP 11, 12, 13, 47, 70
 Saved Searches *see* SearchSave
 Search Assistance 2, 61-62
 Search Tips 13, 16, 31, 45, 47
 SearchSave 11-12, 13, 21, 56, 57-59, 69, 71
 SELECT 3, 28, 43, 47, 54, 68
 SELECT STEPS (SS) 3
 SEND 37
 SET ADDRESS 39, 40, 52
 SET ALIAS 52, 71
 SET BANNERS 27, 52, 53
 SET COST 53
 SET DETAIL 27, 47, 53
 SET FILES 9, 30, 31, 46, 48, 53
 SET H (Horizontal) 53, 71
 SET HIGHLIGHT/SET HI 53
 SET KWC 38, 53, 69
 SET NOTICE 53
 SET NOTIFY 43, 53
 SET PASSWORD 52, 54, 55
 SET POSTINGS 54
 SET SCREEN 54
 SET SELECT 54
 SET SUBACCT 54, 56
 SET TARGET 15, 54
 SET Un 54, 71
 SET V (Vertical) 55, 70, 71
 SHOW ADDRESS 55
 SHOW ALL 39, 55
 SHOW CURRENT 9
 SHOW FILES 27, 31, 46, 55
 SHOW HI 55
 SHOW PASSWORD 55
 SHOW Un 38, 55
- SHOW UALL 38, 55
 Software Settings 64
 SolutionBase 61
 SOLO Prints 36, 43
 SORT 17, 27, 28, 71
 SourceOne 60
 SprintNet® 63, 65
 SS *see* SELECT STEPS
 Stop Words 6, 7
 Storing Addresses 39, 58
 Subject Categories 46, 48
Successful Searching on Dialog 1, 14, 17,
 21, 24, 29, 30, 31, 35, 40, 42, 52, 56
 Suffix Codes 7
 SuperCategories 46, 48
 Symbols 7
 System Capacities 68-71
 System Messages 66-67
 T *see* TYPE
 (T) (Chemical Segment Operator) 5
 TAG Format 38
 TARGET 14-17, 71
 Telecommunications Problems 66
 Teitel 63
 Terminal Identifiers 65
 Thesaurus 13-14
 Tracking Records (ERA) 42
 TRADEMARKSCAN® 6
 TradStat 1
 Troubleshooting 66
 Truncation 6, 68
 TYPE 4, 21, 24, 28, 33, 38, 41, 46, 68
 User-Define Format (UDF) 38, 55, 71
 Vertical Screen Size 55, 70, 71
 VIA EMAIL 39, 40
 VIA FAX 40
 VIEW 17, 20-21
 (W) (WITH Operator) 5
 XTAB *see* CROSSTAB
 YellowSheet 24, 60